THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873. NUMBER 13.

POETICAL.

A RUMSELLER'S LOGIC, ON LOCAL OPTION.

BY HORACE B. DUEANT.

The times are very stirring now,
And one can laugh full hearty,
To see how some are frightened by
This Local Option party;
For it has seized the reins of State,
And gone from talk to voting;
And politicians look surprised,
Who thought it only doting.

We chanced to meet a liquor man
Ah, they are puzzled sarely;
For if we conquer at the polls,
"I will quit their taste bal poorly;
So from behind his half closed blind,
His business snug concealing,
He left his bar, to talk awhile—
These troubled thoughts revealing:

"What right has Local Option, sir,
To ask for legislation,
To stop ourpellis and gay saloons,
And trouble all the nation?
If men will drink, can we not sell?—
Our trade is legal, surely;
Besides, we have our license, sir,
That settles all, securely.

"This is a land of freedom, sir—
For everything quits handy;
And surely, no one has the right,
To vote down beer and brandy;
But yet, this Local Option, sir—
No terms or quarters giving,
Forbids the liquor dealer, sir,
To make his honest living!

"Whose business is it, if some spend
Their time and pay in drinking?
Are they not free to waste their
Their rights of acting, thinking?
What if their wives and children starve,
Because we win their money;
Are we to blame for doing this?
'Tis surely very funny.

"If men make beggars of themselves,
And fill their hours with sadness;
If liquor makes them criminals,
Or smites their brain with madness;
If such with pistol, rope, or knife,
Bring life to tragic ending,
Why should all this be charged, we say,
Unto our legal vending?

"And if it should, and their last cent,
Is safe within our coffers,
I'm sure, for such, the alms house, then
Sufficient shelter offers;
Or else, the jail or poor house cell,
Shall grimly close their vision;
Thus license gives us right to treat
Such cases with derision.

"This Local Option ne'er can win,
For we have got the power;
One barrel of whiskey will outweigh
A hundred barrels of flour;
And if the lab'ring man dare vote,
To better his condition,
Our secret league, has sworn to turn
Him out of his position.

"Hard times to us are no concern,
For men must have their liquor;
And as their woes come faster on,
Our gains come all the thicker.
We lower wages, raise the rents,
We make all others poorer;
And while they pay our charities,
Our riches grow the surer.

"The law makes us respectable,
And we wine an boss manufacturers—
Mechanics, lab'rers, merchants and
Our orators and thinkers;
Now, grant, that drink destroys all these—
Your husbands, fathers, brothers—
The fault at last, is all their own,
We're business men like others.

"This Local Option is unjust—
There is no use in trying;
Why should we loose our capital,
Though men are ruined, dying?
What Justice would it be, to vote
Our license do'n to others,
And leave us with an idle trade,
To save the land from sorrow?

"This is the land of freedom, sir,—
The land of our adoption:
And liquor men are full resolved,
To have no Local Option;
And if the working men dare vote,
To better his condition,
Our league has sworn to take from him,
Both wages and position."

THE IRON TRADE.

The Figures for 1872—An Interesting Detail of the Production and Consumption—The Rolling Mills Record—The Yield in the Different States.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says during the year 1872 the total

CONSUMPTION OF IRON

in this country was 4,654,618 tons, of which 1,254,618 tons were imported, and the balance was produced in the United States—2,400,000 tons of it being pig iron and 400,000 tons scrap iron. The aggregate pig iron production of all the furnaces of the country in 1872 is stated at 2,388,250 tons, of which 478,500 tons were charcoal iron, 1,197,010 tons anthracite iron, and the remainder, 712,740 tons, were made with raw bituminous coal and coke. These interesting figures are collated from the last report of the American Pig Iron Association, which also gives an estimate of the annual requirements of the country for various classes of iron. The Bon's share is claimed by the railroads, there being 2,478,500 tons of railroad iron annually consumed. Miscellaneous castings require 600,000 tons; stoves, 250,000 tons; rails and tacks, 250,000 tons; nuts and bolts, 250,000 tons; architectural purposes, 150,000 tons; agricultural implements, 183,000 tons; gas and water pipe, 100,000 tons; ship building, 40,000 tons; and sewing machines, 20,000. Few people will imagine that twenty thousand tons of iron are annually wrought into sewing machines, or that 83,000 tons are made into mowing and reaping machines, while various industries consume altogether 4,311,500 tons of iron, so that the supply is manifestly short.

THE PRODUCTION.

To meet the increasing demands of the market, the American press for last year built or began building 109 new blast furnaces, and they also project the construction of 29 new furnaces this year, the estimated increase in the supply of pig iron by these new furnaces being 257,000 tons. To work up this raw material, fifty new rolling mills are under way, whilst the puddling capacity of those in existence has been increased thirty per cent. Pennsylvania, as usual, stands at the head of this industry, having her share of the new structures being seventy-nine furnaces and twenty rolling mills. Ohio is the State approaching as the nearest, her shade of the increase being thirty furnaces and twenty rolling mills. The others, chiefly charcoal establishments, are scattered among the Western and Southern States, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, and Tennessee.

THE YIELD IN THE STATES.

Thus far the figures are in a satisfying line, but in classifying the iron production among the various States, it is difficult to apportion to each its proper amount. The total yield of the iron ore of the United States in 1872 is stated at 6,421,836 tons, but of that product in the Lake Superior region over a million tons were shipped eastward for reduction, the furnaces on Ohio and Western Pennsylvania getting the most of it. The greater part of the pig iron production was, as usual, in Pennsylvania—702,819 tons, Ohio coming next with 230,636 tons, and New York next with 159,161 tons. In Missouri there were 126,713 tons manufactured, Wisconsin 67,000 tons, New Jersey 63,413 tons, Michigan 63,195 tons, Maryland 41,500 tons, and Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee 30,000 tons. These figures, however, are stated to be only partial, on account of the great difficulty of getting returns from all the furnaces.

STEEL MANUFACTURE.

Auxiliary to the iron industry is the manufacture of Bessemer steel, which is growing into great importance, there being no less than fourteen new Bessemer works building and projected, the most of them in this State. There were 125,561 tons of Bessemer steel made during the year, of which 90,000 tons were steel rails. It is the rapid extension of the railroad system of the United States that causes the great demand upon the iron market of the country. The average increase is seven thousand miles of new railway a year, and this requires 700,000 tons of bars, or 1,050,000 tons of pig iron, whilst the amount required for repairs is 1,223,000 tons a year. This is exclusive of the railway demand for machinery, engines, cars, &c., and it is further stated that the consumption of iron by the railroads of the country for all purposes exceeds the entire production of all the American works. The iron industry of this country seems now to be based on a solid foundation, and its prosperity is to a large extent the prosperity of Pennsylvania, while the advantages of its growth are making up the prosperity of the whole country.

Fattening Women for the Matrimonial Market.

Throughout the interior of Africa, and indeed in some parts of Arabia, a woman is prized for fatness. Beauty is associated with excessive obesity; and such being the public sentiment, mothers seasonably commence a system of dietetic treatment that makes their daughters unsightly. Colonel Keating's travels give an account of the process of fattening a young woman for a Tunis market. As soon as betrothed, she is cooped up in a small room, with shackles on her ankles. If her progress in flesh is not by fits and starts deemed sufficient, their anklets are set forward for the new matrimonial candidate. When she has attained a desirable size, indicated by filling the pattern rings, she is carried in triumph to her new home. The preparation of food that actually produces that coveted dimension—a mountain of fatness—is called dough, made of seeds of vegetable peculiar to the country. Some positively die from excessive fatness in an effort to surpass in that line their neighbors—an attainment rival condidates for matrimonial positions. These famous mortals are not the poor girls. They are the higher orders in society, and therefore are ambitious, like fashionables in some civilized States of securing an eligible position with a rich husband. Bruce, the traveler, saw a great queen in Africa, a gem of a woman the envy of her sex and wife-hunters, who weighed over four hundred.

THE new well at Grasse City, owned by Cameron & Orr, is still producing in the neighborhood of two hundred barrels. Another new strike was reported yesterday, but its exposition has not been ascertained. The well on the McClelland farm still continues to yield large quantities of oil. The Morrison well No. 2, it is said, has increased from 50 to 55 or 60 barrels per day. The Gordon well is said to fill up with mud or sand, in consequence of which it has not been yielding more than 25 or 30 barrels daily. Collins Brothers struck the sand in a new well located near the old Morrison well, on Friday of last week, since which time large quantities of oil have flowed therefrom at regular intervals. The indications are that it will prove a good well.

HARRISBURG.

The Congressional Apportionment and Its Additions.

THE SCREEN BILL IN THE SENATE.

General Harry White and Col. McClure Carving Each Other.

The Grand Corruption and Bribery Scheme of the Session.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1873.

The Apportionment Bill.

The special order in the House this morning was the bill reported by Mr. McCormick some days ago, dividing the State into Twenty-seven Congressional districts. As it differs in some respects from the statement sent a few days ago as the probable result of the committee's deliberations, the bill as reported, and as it passed the House to-day is annexed:

First District—The First, Second, Seventh, and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.

Second District—The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Third District—Montgomery and that portion of Bucks not included in the Tenth district.

Fourth District—Northampton and Lehigh, and the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Hayeock, Nockamixon, and Tinicum, and the borough of Quakertown, in Bucks county.

Fifth District—Chester and Delaware.

Sixth District—Lancaster.

Eighth District—Berks.

Ninth District—Montgomery and that portion of Bucks not included in the Tenth district.

Tenth District—Northampton and Lehigh, and the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Hayeock, Nockamixon, and Tinicum, and the borough of Quakertown, in Bucks county.

Eleventh District—Pike, Monroe, Carbon, and Wayne, and the townships of Buck, Bear Creek, Blakely, Carbondale, Corryington, Jefferson, Madison, Roaring Brook, Spring Brook, the boroughs of Blakely, Dunmore, Goldsborough, Gibsonburg, the city of Carbondale, and the Twelfth ward of Scranton.

Twelfth District—That part of Luzerne county not included in the Eleventh district.

Thirteenth District—Lebanon and Schuylkill.

Fourteenth District—Dauphin, Northumberland, Perry, and Juniata.

Fifteenth District—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Columbia, and Wyoming.

Sixteenth District—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Lycoming, and Montour.

Seventeenth District—Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

Eighteenth District—Snyder, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Columbia.

Nineteenth District—York, Cumberland and Adams.

Twentieth District—Union, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk and Forrest.

Twenty-first District—Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette.

Twenty-first District—City of Pittsburgh and townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and West Elizabeth, in Belmont county.

Twenty-third District—All of Allegheny county not included in the Twenty-second District.

Twenty-fourth District—Washington, Beaver, and Butler.

Twent-fifth District—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth District—Lawrence, Mercer, and Crawford.

Twenty-seventh District—Erie, Warren, and Venango.

The third Philadelphia, the eighth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first districts are conceded to the Democrats, while the remainder, with the exception of two or three classed as doubtful, are regarded as reliably Republican. Some of the districts vary a good deal in population, ranging from 106,704 in Berks district to 135,561 in the York, Adams and Cumberland; but they generally range between 125,000 and 135,000, the ratio being 133,000. The shape of a few of the districts is very peculiar or to be plain, describe some remarkable angles and contortions. The twentieth district is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, a sort of Democratic republic set up in the middle of the State, its territorial runlets running away from its ends. Here William A. Wallace can reign supreme, with no one to molest or make him afraid. The minority in the Legislature did not appear to be sufficiently impressed with the idea of commanding Democratic strength in particular districts, and raised vehement objections to the bill. Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, proposed a substitute charging all the districts after the eighth, so as to give the Democrats a chance of carrying twelve to twenty-seven districts. This was voted do'wn by a party vote, one of the few strictly political divisions of the session. Other amendments short and unimportant, and the bill was finally passed by ayes 50, nays 28.

It now goes to the Senate, and eventually to a Committee of Conference by, whom, it is probable, the Apportionment will be in reality made. The conferees will take the bill and go through it and without material amendment. The Allegheny county districts, however, will propably remain as they are; the county is fairly entitled to two members, and the discussion made in the House in this approved by the members of our delegation is the best that could be made.

Peter Herdic's New County.

The new county scheme of the notorious legislative jobber and general speculater, Peter Herdic of Lycoming county, came up in the House yesterday, and indicated a degree of strength that attested how hard Peter and his lobbyists have been at work among members with their convincing arguments. The county proposed, it will be recollected, is called Minquas (from Herdic's speculative watering place,) and is created by cutting a slice out of each of the counties of Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, and Lycoming. One of the counties enhanced, called "Little Sullivan," has only a trifle over 400 square miles and 6,000 population, and is left with less than the constitutional minimum of area of new counties. The six members of the House, and two Senators from the counties affected are bitter in their opposition to the scheme, and if its way is purchased through the Legislature—and this is the only means by which it can be passed —it is sure to encounter the Governor's veto, on constitutional and other reasons, so I would advise legislators to take no contingent fee on the subject, but demand cash down, else Peter will have the advantage at last. One member of the House, the largest in the bill, handled his consclence-and pocket by accepting a consideration under the taking title of a "retainer." He's a lawyer and wanted to do the thing correctly. Amiable man. It is the common talk of the Capitol and the bets tell that votes for the bill are worth from three to five hundred dollars. The Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Prosser, of Chester county, is loudly and specifically charged with the corrupt propositions in connection with the bill, and the leading Republican paper of his own county has called on him to explain or resign. Aside from the attorneys in and out of the House in the employ of Herdic, the project seems to be under the management of that standing disgrace to the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the people of Philadelphia, Sam Josephs, who, in connection with Ex-Way, of Columbia, manage the parliamentary part of the job, and it is a refreshing sight to see the Minnequaken in the House follow their lead, and vote as Sam wags his finger or Ex-Way shakes his head. The business is legitimate enough for him of course.

The bill will come up again for final action on **Wednesday next.** Nothing will so emphatically and satisfactorily draw the lines between the "roosters" and "pinchers" and honest legislators as the vote on this bill. It is accepted and spoken of now as a test vote between honesty and rascality. The yeas and nays have not yet been called on by any stage of the bill, so as to give a test vote, but it is rumored some of the Allegheny county members have been captured. If this is so, they will deserve one act of grace and mercy from their constituents, and that will be their final consignment to the tomb of political oblivion. If Sam Josephs can lead our members in such exercise as this, the people could not do better than put manikins in their places. Just add that this project, thrust on the people of Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, and Lycoming counties by legislators who never set foot inside their limits, has created a profound degree of excitement in those counties, and in fact throughout the central part of the State. It is undoubtedly the boldest piece of corrupt legislation attempted for years, and its main reliance upon the votes of members who have spent their entire career is drawing to an end.

The Centennial Through the House.

The centennial appropriation of $500,000, payable in installments of $100,000 in 1873, $150,000 in 1874, and $250,000 in 1875, passed the House last night by 53 ayes to 36 nays. The bill is as carefully guarded, I judge, as it was possible to make the measure, and it was only by submitting to such resolutions the Philadelphians secured the appropriation. An amendment in the following form offered by Mr. Orvis was adopted:

That, in order to provide a revenue to meet the appropriation hereinbefore made, it is further enacted that on and after the 1st day of April, 1873, and until the close of the year 1876, *all city passenger railway companies* now or hereafter incorporated by the laws of this Commonwealth shall make quarterly returns to the Auditor General of the gross earnings for each previous three months, verified by the oath or affirmation of the President and Treasurer of said company, and upon making such report pay into the State Treasury, in addition to the taxes now imposed by law on said companies for State and municipal purposes, four per cent. on all such gross earnings in excess of three thousand dollars for the preceding quarter. Provided, however, that if the Legislature shall at any time by statute reduce the price of single fares on such railways below six cents, then the tax on gross earnings of such companies shall cease and determine, but that no such railway shall be relieved from such tax by any voluntary reduction of fare.

Another Bridge Across the Allegheny.

A charter has passed the Legislature for the construction of another bridge across the Allegheny river between Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. The act provides that the bridge shall be located at any point between the Monongahela and the foot of Second street in Pittsburgh, and between School street and Allegheny avenue on the North Side. The distance across the river from Pittsburgh to connect with Allegheny at Allegheny avenue is about 2,500 feet—very nearly half a mile. From this side to School street the distance will probably not exceed 1,000 feet. The company have not decided upon the precise location of the proposed bridge, but the site will be selected as soon as the corporation can get into working order. The charter does not define the material of which the bridge is to be constructed nor the style of construction, further than that it shall be so constructed in width between piers as not to impede the navigation or passage down the river of rafts, and of such heights as well as width, as to permit tow boats with their tows made up to pass under it. It is further provided that the bridge shall be such as those prescribed by the United States law concerning bridges across the Ohio and its navigable tributaries. This is in effect that no bridge shall be constructed across such streams until after a site has been approved by Government engineers.

Allegheny County Matters.

The appropriation bill as it passed the House contains an appropriation to the Western University of Pennsylvania of $100,000, to enable that institution to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, by the addition of medical and legal departments. This appropriation was mainly secured by the energetic efforts of Henry M. Long, Esq., aided of course by the Senators and members from our own county. Whether it will pass the Senate adults of some doubt, as that body is very apt to cut down appropriations. However, there are appropriations of a somewhat analogous character, made for institutions in Philadelphia, and they all may go through together, razored possibly in amount. In connection with the enlargement of the University, it may be stated the bill has become a law looking to the removal of the Western Penitentiary, and Commissioners named to select a new site. The present site of the Penitentiary is hopelessly insecure for the University, and it certainly would be a noble one.

NEW YORK.

Letter from Gov. Dix on Foster's Case.

Why His Sentence Should not be Commuted.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1873.

Letter From Gov. Dix on Foster's Case.

Governor Dix has written a letter to Rev. Dr. Tyng, declining to interpose executive authority in the case of Foster, under sentence of death for the murder of Avery Putnam, and stating the circumstances and considerations on which his decision is founded. A large portion of the letter is devoted to a review of the facts of the murder and the efforts made to obtain from higher courts, including that of the last resort, a reversal of the decision of the lower court. The Governor says the evidence demonstrates the murder to have been premeditated, that the weapon used was a murderous one, a fact which Foster, having been a street car conductor, well knew, when he deliberately chose it as a means of accomplishing his purpose. The question presented to me, says the Governor, is whether I will interpose executive authority of the State and commute the penalty of death, which the law awards to murder, for imprisonment for life. In support of the application it is urged that the verdict was rendered with a recommendation to mercy, and that it is the duty of the executive to consider one as part of the other. This would be an unsupported recommendation, together with statements and affidavits of a large majority of the jurors, declaring that some of their number did not believe Foster intended to kill Putnam, that they would have rendered a verdict of not guilty of a punishment as he deserved, and that they would not have agreed to render a verdict of murder in the first degree if they had supposed that the power with a recommendation to mercy, and that it is the duty of the executive to consider one as part of the other. This would be an unsupported recommendation, together with statements and affidavits of a large majority of the jurors, declaring that some of their number did not believe Foster intended to kill Putnam, that they would have rendered a verdict of not guilty of a punishment as he deserved, and that they would not have agreed to render a verdict of murder in the first degree if they had supposed that the power was to be exercised as it is. The Governor says he has considered the case with the utmost care, and has come to the conclusion that the law must take its course. He says he has no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and that the evidence of premeditation is conclusive. He says he has no power to grant a new trial, and that the application for executive clemency is based on the ground that the prisoner is insane, and that the jury would have rendered a different verdict if they had supposed that the power to commute would be exercised. The Governor says he has no power to grant a new trial, and that the application for executive clemency is based on the ground that the prisoner is insane, and that the jury would have rendered a different verdict if they had supposed that the power to commute would be exercised. He

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 70.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Swarms of Applicants for Office.

CONVENTION OF RAILROAD MEN.

Carl Schurz's Veracity Called into Question.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The Brigantine Celeste Found.

THE CAPTAIN, WIFE AND CHILD MURDERED.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873.

Carl Schurz's Veracity Called into Question.

Senator Schurz has recently spoken several times bitterly of the use of money by the Republican party at elections. This morning's *Chronicle* states it has information from reliable sources that the files of the Republican Central Committee at Indianapolis contain a receipt over the signature of Carl Schurz for one hundred and fifty dollars paid him before he deserted Republicanism for delivering one speech, and twenty-five dollars for a response to a serenade on the evening of the same day.

Too Many Applicants for Office.

There are forty-five vacancies in the Treasury Department, and four hundred and thirty-two applicants.

The law provides for fifteen special Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. There are two hundred and seventy-eight applicants for the same.

The Brigantine Celeste.

By direction of H B. M., the Earl of Granville has transmitted to Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, an account of the arrest of an American brigantine, the Celeste, at sea, in good condition, and not a living soul on board. This is accompanied by the evidence of those who shared in her arrest, the whole of which has been turned over to the Secretary of State, and by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will take such action as may be deemed necessary in the case. The following are the particulars of the apparently brutal affair:

A vessel supposed to be the American brigantine Mary Celeste, was towed into Port Gibraltar on the 13th December last, by part of the crew of the British vessel Del Gratia, bound from New York to Gibraltar for orders, who found her on the 5th of December, in Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N., Long. 19 deg. 19 min. W. 3 Mt., totally abandoned and dismasted, the hull indicating that she was bound from New York to Genoa. A survey of the vessel was made on the 23d of December, which showed that both bows of the vessel had been recently cut by a sharp instrument, but that she was thoroughly sound, staunch, and in every way sea-worthy; that she was well provisioned and that she had encountered no seriously heavy weather; and that no appearance of fire or explosion, of alarm of fire, or other assignable cause of abandonment was discoverable. A sword, however, was found, which appeared to exhibit traces of blood and to have been wiped before being returned into the seabbard.

On examining the starboard top gallant sails marks were discovered apparently of blood, and a mark of a blow of a sharp axe. Below the foreshaft a barrel ostensibly of alcohol appeared to have been tampered with. The vessel's register, manifest and bills of lading have not been found. Neither has any sextant or chronometer been found.

On the other hand, almost the whole personal effects of the master (and wife and child apparently) and crew were found in good order and condition. They are of considerable value. In the captain's cabin were an armoirium, a rosewood case, books of music, and others, mostly of a religious tendency, gold lockets and other trinkets and jewelry, and female attire of a superior description were in the ladies' boxes.

The working chart and ship's logs were also found on the avast of the vessel. Both were complete up to noon of the 24th of November. Since then eight weeks had elapsed, and nothing whatever had been heard of the master or crew or the unhappy lady and child.

Frederick Sally Pinto, M. S. Advocate General and Proctor for the Queen, in her office of Admiralty, &c., Attorney General for Gibraltar, proposed to move the Board of Trade to take such action as they may think fit to discover, if possible, the fate of the master, his wife and child and the crew. The Attorney's belief is that the crew got at the alcohol, and, in a fury of drunkenness, murdered the master, whose name was Briggs, his wife and child, and the chief mate; that they then damaged the bows of the vessel, with the view of giving it the appearance of having struck on rocks or suffered from a collision. It is also believed the crew did, sometime between the 25th of November and the 5th of December, escape on board some vessel bound for some North or South American port or the West Indies.

Additional Instructions.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular of additional instructions to Collectors of Customs and others, intended mainly as an explanation to points of law that appeared vague and indefinite in the circular of the Department, dated September 26, 1872. In many instances these instructions have not been complied with, it is presumed, from a misapprehension of their purpose.

Indian Pensioners.

The Commissioner of Pensions has ruled, under the new law, that where a soldier of the war of 1812 is an Indian, he can fill out his application for pension before a legally authorized Indian Agent, and it will be promptly considered.

Bounties.

The Bounty laws passed at the present session of Congress, the one extending an old bounty law, and the other placing colored soldiers equal with whites in relation to bounties, having been officially communicated to the office of the Second Auditor, the work which these laws entail was commenced yesterday. The second law will necessitate a large amount of work and an immense correspondence, and will occupy the attention of the office for a long time, although it has been taken up in earnest and will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Vice President Wilson on the Caldwell Case.

Vice President Wilson denies in the most emphatic terms that he favors the expulsion of Senator Caldwell, as has been reported.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Public Land Offices—Joseph Fox, Receiver at Grand Island, Neb.; Geo. W. Burchard, Receiver at Independence, Ks.; and W. W. Martin, Register at Independence, Ks.

Postmasters—J. Glass McChesters, Bloomington, Ind.; Nicholas Filbreck, Terre Haute, Ind.; John L. Miller, Lafayette, Ind.; Jerome H. Ely, Adrian, Mich.; Perry Howes, Sedalia, Mo.; Harrison H. Updegrove, Van Wert, Ohio; Jacob Stough, Bellefontaine, Ohio; and Geo. F. Dick, Bloomington, Ills.

An Important Army Order.

The following is the army order which has been issued by the Secretary of War, referred to in our dispatches yesterday. It strikes at an evil that has been observed here. The regular army lobby is recognized as a regular institution at the Capitol, and this order is the first serious effort to break it up:

"The practice—which has prevailed to a considerable extent—of army officers visiting and remaining at the seat of government during the sessions of Congress, with the view of influencing legislation upon military affairs concerning the whole army, and which have been or can be brought properly to the attention of Congress only by the President, the Secretary of War, or the General of the army, has become a serious evil, highly detrimental to the public service and disrespectful to superior authority. Such action on the part of army officers not only consumes time, but is a task upon the time of members of Congress, causing them embarrassment and hindering necessary legislation—of which they justly complain—and injures the army in public opinion. The advantage, if any, to the individual cannot counteract the disadvantages to the service. It is therefore ordered:

I. That no officer, either *active* or *retired*, shall, directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest or recommend action by members of Congress for or against military affairs. The foregoing is not intended to preclude officers from illustrating or expounding a measure before Congress which may have received the favor or sanction of the President, Secretary of War or General of the Army. The experience of officers when so used is and will be viewed as valuable.

II. All petitions to Congress by officers, relative to subjects of a military character, will be forwarded through the General of the Army and Secretary of War for their action and transmittal.

III. An officer visiting the seat of Government *during a Congressional session* will, upon his arrival, register his name at the Adjutant General's office, as now required, and, in addition, address a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, reciting the purpose of and time that will be embraced by his visit, and the authority under which he is absent from his command or station. The purpose or object, so recited, will be the strict guide of the officer during his stay."

Convention of Railroad Men.

The semi-annual Convention of the General Railroad Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association met here to-day. All the leading roads were represented, Mr. E. R. Dorsey, of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, was elected President. Other officers were then elected, as follows: Vice President, Thos. L. Kimball, Union Pacific Railroad; Secretary, Samuel Powell, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Executive Committee—W. L. Darnley, long term; Ellis Clark, Intermediate term; and W. A. Thrall, short term. It was decided that the next annual Convention of the Association should be held in Chicago. A new Constitution was adopted and signed to-day by forty-seven members holding credentials, which include powers of attorney, binding the management to any arrangement as to rates which may be made by the Convention. The Convention will probably remain in session until Tuesday.

Weather Probabilities.

For Saturday in the Western Gulf States, rising temperature, southerly winds and cloudy weather; in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather; for the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic coast, generally cloudy weather, clearing away on Saturday evening, with cold northwest and westerly winds; for the lower lakes, New York and New England, rising barometer, fresh to brisk westerly winds and cloudy weather; for the upper lakes and northwest, falling barometer, followed by southerly winds and somewhat higher temperature. Cautionary signals continue at all the stations on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. They will be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1st.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Receivers of Public Moneys—Lewis Lewiston, Duluth, Minnesota; Joseph Fox, Grand Island, Nebraska; S. C. Wright, Carson City, Nevada, and James C. Bradin, Litchfield, Minnesota.

Registers of Land Office—Wm. A. Fellows, Duluth, Minnesota, and John P. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.

Postmasters—Jerome A. Fee, Adrian, Michigan; Mrs. Ella Watson, Jefferson City, Missouri, and Elizabeth L. Vanlew, Richmond, Va.

The New Orleans Collectorship.

There was a brief discussion to-day in the executive session of the Senate on the nomination of Col. Casey as United States Collector at New Orleans, but no vote was taken.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration in Jersey City

LOSS ABOUT $500,000.

Jersey City.

NEW YORK, March 21.—About 12:30 to-day a fire broke out in the ferry house of the Erie Railway at the front of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. A strong gale was blowing from the west, and the efforts to check the flames proved unavailing. The trips of the ferry boats were abandoned. A large wooden passenger depot in the rear of the ferry house took fire almost simultaneously, and was destroyed. Several trains were hastily removed uninjured. The new freight depot recently erected was also consumed, with a large amount of cotton, as was the old freight depot, heavily stored with freight Taylor's saloon was partially destroyed.

The fire is supposed to have originated from locomotive sparks. All the vessels in the vicinity were removed out of danger. The fire was got under about half-past two. The depot for westward bound freight was saved. All the books and papers of the company were saved. The freight burned consisted of 1,000 bales cotton, 200 hhds. tobacco, and some oil cake. The loss by fire is estimated not to exceed half a million dollars, including the following: new freight depot, $20,000; cotton, $100,000; old freight depot, $15,000; tobacco and other freight, $50,000; passenger depot, $15,000; ferry building $12,000; ferry bridges $10,000; Taylor's saloon $6,000.

Galva, Ill.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A fire at Galva, Ill., this morning, destroyed the grain elevator of S. Fields, together with several thousand bushels of grain. The total loss will be about $5,500; insurance on the building $3,000, in the North American. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873.

SENATE.

Congressional Records for Senators.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution, which, was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing that two bound copies of the Congressional Record for this season be furnished to each Senator.

Currency Convertible into Gold.

Mr. FENTON submitted the following, which, at his request, lies over, and was ordered printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire what measure or measures can be adopted by the Government which shall give to the country a currency convertible into gold at the will of the holder, thus securing greater stability in exchange, protection to investment, and compensation to labor, and to report by bill or otherwise, at the next session of Congress.

Mr. West's Additions to the Rules.

Mr. WEST asked the Senate to take up his additions to the rules, which he offered yesterday.

Mr. SHERMAN said there should be some alterations of the rules by which the transaction of public business could be facilitated.

The subject was finally postponed until the first day of next session.

The Caldwell Case.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) offered an amendment to the pending resolution, so that instead of declaring Alexander Caldwell was not duly elected, the resolution should read:

Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell be and he is hereby expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Publishing Debates.

Mr. ANTHONY said the Committee on Public Printing have authorized Murphy to continue reporting the debates, and have also given instructions to the Congressional Printer to have the same number of the "Congressional Record" printed as of the "Congressional Globe" at the last session, with a suitable index, and that the "Congressional Record" be distributed as the "Globe" was distributed.

The Caldwell Case Resumed.

The senate resumed consideration of the Caldwell case.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the Senate had power to expel a member who had committed a crime; but as to the election of Caldwell, the electors were legal voters, voted freely and understandingly, and therefore the election was valid, and for this reason he should not vote to declare that Caldwell was not duly and legally elected.

Mr. HOWE confined himself principally to the point that the evidence was overwhelming that Caldwell was duly and legally elected, and therefore he should not vote for the resolution of the committee. If they found the man unfit for a Senator, they could expel, but in doing this they had no right to refer to a valid act of the Legislature.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) said he should vote for the resolution of the committee, because he believed it would be a wholesome exercise of the power and duty devolved upon the Senate. He held also that the right of the Senate by a two thirds vote to expel a member was a power otherwise unqualified by the Constitution, and is limited only by the exercise of what lawyers call "sound or legal discretion." He hoped, however, the exercise of this power would not be necessary, but this case showed that the Senate would not shirk from the performance of its evident duty to decide that it had authority to inquire into the validity of an election of its members and to establish a principle that all such elections must be free and unpurchased.

Mr. STEWART argued against the pending resolution. He said the Senate had no more right to inquire into the vote of the members of a Legislature than the members of the Legislature could inquire into the votes of Senators.

The Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

Alleged Bank of England Forger Arrested.

HAVANA, March 21.—On the strength of cable dispatches from England, the police here have arrested Austin Biron Bidwell, *alias* Warren, his wife and Harry Nun, a servant. Bidwell is supposed to be the principal operator in the recently discovered frauds on the Bank of England, and answers to the description telegraphed by the London police. Traveling with an American passport, he went through France into Spain, and reached Santander, where he embarked on a French steamer for Havana. The steamer arrived here on Saturday, when the whole party were taken into custody. Bidwell and the servant Nun are in jail and forbidden to hold communication with any one or each other. The lady was permitted to remain at the hotel, where she is under the surveillance of the police. Although there is no extradition treaty between Spain and Great Britain, the authorities will send the whole party back to London, if proper proof is furnished. A detective is expected from England soon to identify and take charge of the prisoners. It is stated the confessions of Noys, the confederate now under arrest in London, fully implicates Bidwell in the forgeries.

MARINE NEWS.

LEWIS, March 21.—The bark Jens Lassen, from London for Philadelphia, went ashore at Indian River Inlet yesterday. The Captain's wife and daughter, first and second mates and two seamen were drowned while attempting to land. The vessel is on the northern point of the inlet, full of water.

—The Grand Jury indicted John Savage, Jr., late cashier of the Lechmere (Mass.) National Bank, for embezzling $4,000 of its funds.

The Constitutional Convention.

Reports from Several Standing Committees.

COUNTY, TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Report on Legislation Further Discussed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1873.

Woman Suffrage.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton sent in a communication, which was read from the Clerk's desk, regarding woman suffrage and Mr. Mann's position upon the subject.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. Hay, Chairman, presented the report of Committee on Accounts and Expenditures of the Convention up to the 21st day of February. The accounts of Mr. Imbrie, Chief Clerk, were found correct, and he was ordered to pay the bill of Wm. W. Harding, for paper furnished the printer of the Convention, amounting to $1,807.50.

Printing the Debates.

Mr. Newlin, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported that the Committee did not deem it expedient to report in favor of the resolution to publish the debates of the Convention in two daily papers, as it would cost several hundred dollars a day to do so. The report was agreed to.

New Counties.

Mr. Lawrence, Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Townships and Boroughs, reported the following article:

SECTION 1.—The Legislature shall have power to erect new counties. No new county shall have an area of less than three hundred square miles, nor a population of less than eighteen thousand; and no county shall be reduced to a less area than four hundred square miles. No new county shall be erected until the same shall be approved by three-fifths of the votes cast by the electors embraced within each of the sections of the counties taken to form the new county.

Section 2.—That section of the new county taken from another county shall pay its equitable proportion of the existing indebtedness of the county from which it is taken, and if in the formation of a new county, any township be divided, the indebtedness of such shall be equitably apportioned upon the respective divisions thereof.

Section 3.—The Legislature shall, by general laws, prescribe the powers of boroughs and townships, and confer upon the courts the authority to erect boroughs and townships, to change their boundaries, and divide boroughs into wards.

County, Township and Borough Officers.

Mr. S. A. Purviance, chairman of the Committee on County, Township and Borough Officers, submitted the following report:

SECTION 1.—County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, county commissioners, county treasurers, county surveyors, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others that may from time to time be established by law. Provided, that, with the exception of the sheriff and coroner, any two or more county offices may be filled by one person, if so directed by law.

SECTION 2.—County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for such terms as may be prescribed by law. All vacancies shall be filled in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

SECTION 3.—All county, township and borough officers who receive compensation for their services, shall be paid by salary to be prescribed by law; and all fees attached to any county, township or borough office shall be received by the proper officer and on account of the State, county, township or borough, as may be directed by law. Provided, however, that the annual salary of any such officer shall not exceed the aggregate yearly amount of fees collected by him.

SECTION 4.—The salary of no county, township or borough officer shall be increased after his election, or during the term for which he is elected.

SECTION 5.—The Legislature shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them, as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SECTION 6.—Any person shall be eligible for election to any office of any county, township or borough, respectively, of which he is a qualified elector.

Report on Legislation.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislation.

The 36th section being under consideration when the Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, debate was resumed, and several amendments were offered.

The substitute offered by Mr. Buckalew then passed, and is as follows:

A member of the Legislature, who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself, or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, or anything of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage, or promise thereof for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding expressed or implied that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid, for another as the consideration for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided by law.

SECTION 37.—Any person who shall directly or indirectly, or by means of or through any artful or dishonest device, offer, give or promise any money, goods, thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage to any executive or judicial officer or member of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and punished in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, was passed.

SECTION 38, as reported from the Committee, was rejected, and the following substitute offered by Mr. Dodd, was adopted:

"Any person who may have given, offered, or promised a bribe, or solicited or received one, may be compelled to testify in any judicial proceeding against any person who may have committed the offence of bribery as defined in the foregoing sections, and the testimony of such witness shall not be used against him in any judicial proceeding; and any person convicted of the offence of bribery, shall, as part of the punishment therefore, be disqualified from holding office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth."

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

THE GALLOWS.

TWO MURDERERS HANGED.

William Foster and James McElhaney.

William Foster.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1873.

The execution of Foster took place at seventeen minutes past nine o'clock this morning, in the Tombs. There were hundreds waiting outside the Tombs this morning, hoping to be able to witness Foster's execution. The crowds were kept back by the police, and not one in twenty of those outside, however, was admitted. The prisoner in the morning was very faint. He partook of some coffee, but ate nothing. Rev. Drs. Tyng and Schoonmaker attended him. He engaged in devotional exercises until a few minutes before his execution.

At twelve minutes past nine o'clock he left his cell on his march to the scaffold. As he entered the yard Foster gave one quick, startled glance around, but instantly recovered himself and walked with a tolerably firm step to the gallows. He was attended by Sheriff Brennan and Under-Sheriff Stevens, and was closely followed by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, the former of whom preached as he walked. On reaching the gallows, Foster, of his own accord, placed himself beneath the noose. His face looked very pale beneath the black cap, and grew paler every moment. As Dr. Tyng prayed he bowed his head and covered his face with his right hand. For six minutes Dr. Tyng continued his prayer, and it was evident that Foster was at the point of swooning. The Sheriff quietly signed to Dr. Tyng to finish as quickly as possible, advancing, shook Foster by the hand. Dr. Tyng then bade him farewell, and at 9:18 A. M. the signal was given, and Foster was jerked violently into the air.

Foster was a heavy man, and for once the neck was broken, and the spectators were spared the terrible spectacle of a man writhing in the throes of strangulation. The heart ceased to beat in rather less than twelve minutes from the time the weight fell, and in all probability Foster died without a pang.

This afternoon Foster's body was removed from the Tombs to the residence of his widow.

James McElhaney.

BOSTON, March 21.—James McElhaney, who murdered his wife, was executed at Suffolk jail at twelve minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. There were about four hundred spectators present. The prisoner walked firmly to the scaffold. He left six thousand dollars' worth of property to his child.

It is stated on the authority of McElhaney's spiritual advisers that members of his wife's family refused to allow him to see his child Nellie Emma, aged two years. A letter seconding an often expressed wish on the part of the condemned man to see his child was sent by Sheriff Clark to the family, but without effect.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The New Charter Still Pending in the Senate.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Changes Made in the Appropriations.

THE "LOPPING OFF" TACTICS IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 21, 1873.

The New Charter and Consolidation.

The new charter for Pittsburgh which was so hurriedly passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, was amended in the Senate at the instance of Senator Graham, who was not altogether satisfied with the provision regarding the election on the north side on the question of consolidation. While it provided for the submission of the proposition for union of the two cities to a separate vote of the people of that section, it did not clearly specify that a negative vote would relieve Allegheny from the jurisdiction of the charter. It was cloudy, to say the least, although it is not believed any trickery was designed. To remove all doubt, Senator Graham offered the following proviso, which was added to the bill:

"*Provided further*, That at the election to be held next October under the provisions of this act, or at any subsequent election herein provided for, if a majority of the qualified voters of the district north of the Allegheny river shall vote against consolidation, then the provisions of this act shall be null, void, and of no effect, so far as it relates to the districts north of the Allegheny."

The charter as amended in this way was sent to the House for concurrence; but Senator Humphreys, who was too ill yesterday to be in his seat, having a natural curiosity to read the proposed charter, had it recalled from the House this morning, so it still lingers in the Senate. The Senator says he don't know he will object to any of its provisions, but most unreasonably insists on having a chance to read the bill.

The Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

The Senate held a special session this afternoon to consider the Appropriation bill. The Finance Committee made great havoc with the bill as it came from the House in the way of amendments. Its general policy was to cut down every increase in salary favored in the bill of departments and clerks, and also lop off or razee the numerous miscellaneous appropriations proposed in the other branch. The pay of members, fixed by the House at $1,500, was cut down to $1,000, and instead of allowing the large number of members serving in contested committees $500 additional pay for extra services, the committee recommend that the actual necessary expenses incurred by them while absent from the capital, in the discharge of their duties, be paid on bills certified by the chairman of each committee. The committee also strikes out from the bill some twenty-five appropriations, made by the House, to different educational and charitable institutions, amounting in the aggregate to nearly four hundred thousand dollars. Among the appropriations stricken out for westtern institutions are $100,000 to the Western University, $10,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, $10,000 to the Twelfth Ward Hospital, Pittsburgh, and $5,000 to the Sheltering Arms of Pittsburgh. The appropriation for Dixmont Hospital is reduced from $25,000 to $20,000, and for the Western Pennsylvania Reform School from $66,500 to $46,500.

In the way of additions to the bill, the Committee inserted $500,000 for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid on the warrant of the President of the Convention; also $6,000 for refurnishing the Executive Mansion; and $2,000 additional for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration of Governor Hartranft.

The committee also report an additional section to the bill defining the number and character of the officers of the Legislature, as follows: House of Representatives—one chief and eight other clerks, one sergeant-at-arms and four assistants, two doorkeepers and three assistants, one messenger and three assistants, one janitor and one assistant, one librarian, two pasters and folders, with one superintendent and one assistant, ten pages, one janitor, one fireman, in all, fifty employes. Senate—One chief and nine other clerks, one librarian, sergeant-at-arms and two assistants, doorkeeper and two assistants, messenger and two assistants, seven pasters and folders, ten pages, one postmaster, door-keeper, and fireman—in all forty employes. In addition, one engineer to be appointed by the chief clerks. The provision in regard to pay provides that the chief clerks of each House shall receive $2,000 per annum; the assistant clerks $1,200 each; the transcribing clerks, sergeant-at-arms, door-keepers, postmasters, assistants and messengers and librarians $800 each; and the other officers named except the pages $600 per annum, and the pages $200 each. This compensation and per diem shall be in full of all allowances and no additional allowances shall be made for stationery, stationery, or for any other purpose whatever, but the retiring officers authorized to return at the session of the Legislature next following that for which they were elected, and who shall not be re-elected, or elected to some other office in the Legislature, shall be allowed $3 per diem for ten days' service only, and mileage to and from their homes at the rate of ten cents per mile.

When the Senate took up the bill by sections, the increase of the salaries proposed by the House was raised at the outset, on a motion to increase the salary of a clerk in the Surveyor General's office. This brought up the whole subject, but the policy of the Committee in rejecting the general increase proposed by the House was sustained by a large majority.

A long discussion took place on the sixteenth section of the bill, appropriating $50,000 to the normal schools of the State. The committee recommended that this be stricken out, and the same was warmly discussed without action at the time this closes.

ARCTIC.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 21, 1873.

SENATE

Criminal Insane.

Mr. MCCLURE offered a resolution to appoint a commission consisting of Dr. Reed, Dr. Kirkbride, Dr. Ray and three members of the Board of Charities to report on the criminal insane of the Commonwealth.

Election of State Treasurer.

Mr. WHITE read an act to regulate the election of State Treasurer.

Water Works in Blairsville.

Also an act to build water works in Blairsville, and issue bonds.

County Seat of Clarion.

The act to submit to a vote of the people to change the county seat of Clarion county was defeated.

Titles of an Alien.

Mr. GRAHAM read an act to allow citizens to hold the titles of an alien.

The New Charter Recalled.

Mr. HUMPHREYS offered a resolution recalling the New Charter from the House, bringing it back to the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved to reconsider. Carried. So the charter was again before the Senate, and was laid over for the present so as to enable the Senator to examine it.

General Appropriation Bill.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up and considered at length, the Senate adhering to the amendments adopted by the Finance Committee.

Religious.

Mr. RUTAN explained that the act relating to religious congregations passed yesterday did not include Presbyterians.

HOUSE.

Bills Read.

By Mr. BALLANTINE: An act prohibiting relations of school directors to act as teachers.

By Mr. YOUNG: To increase the pay of Road Commissioners of Lincoln township.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

LOCAL OPTION.

Butler County for Prohibition.

Harrisburg in Favor of License.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
BUTLER, March 21, 1873.

Butler.

From returns received to-night the county will go largely for Prohibition. The vote polled will be small. S.

Greensburg Borough.

GREENSBURG, March 21, 1873.

Greensburg borough gives 78 majority for license.

Hempfield township gives 251 majority for license. The vote in the county will be very close. F.

Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1873.

This city has voted in favor of license by 68 majority. S.

Titusville.

TITUSVILLE, March 21, 1873.

There was a large majority polled against the Local Option law.

NEW YORK.

Another Mysterious Murder.

A Man Killed by a Burglar and Robbed

The Bull's Head Bank Defalcation—Application to Court for a Receiver—The Brazilian Colonization Fraud—Meeting of the Erie Investigation Committee.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1873.

Another Mysterious Murder.

Charles Goodrich, brother of Hon. W. W. Goodrich, was found this morning in the basement of one of a row of handsome brown stone dwellings which he had just erected in Degraw street, near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, with a pistol shot wound through his head and a deep wound over his right eye, leaving but very little doubt that he had met his death at the hands of some burglar. The deceased was a widower, forty-two years of age, and was a man of considerable means. He had recently erected this row of brown stone buildings, some of which he had sold to good advantage and others he had let to desirable tenants. The fifth one he had just let to a New York merchant, completely furnished, and for the past week he had been in the habit of sleeping in it for the purpose of taking care of it until the gentleman was ready to move in. W. W. Goodrich was in the habit of seeing Charles nearly every day. He went to the house in Degraw street on Thursday, but finding it locked, supposed his brother was absent; but as he did not make his appearance this morning, Goodrich became somewhat anxious concerning him, and went to the house again. Knocking at the door and ringing the bell brought no response, and he then decided to break into the place. He entered one of the adjoining houses, went up on the roof, and thence down the scuttle. He found all the doors closed, and in looking into the sleeping apartment of his brother found the sheets and blankets turned down as if he had just risen. He then went down to the basement, and on opening the door found his brother lying dead upon the carpet. Passing into the back basement he found that a window had been broken open, and he became convinced at once that his brother had been brutally murdered. The pane of glass in the window had been broken so that a man might insert a hand and turn the fastenings. His theory is that some thief was aware of the fact that Goodrich was in the habit of sleeping in this house alone, and supposed that he carried considerable money about him; that he broke into the place, and Goodrich hearing a noise, came down stairs with a pistol in his hand, ready to meet the intruder. The thief took up a position from which he could knock him senseless as he entered the place, and it is believed struck him a blow over the right eye. This blow was sufficient to render him powerless, and the thief then sized his pistol and shot him. Then the fellow undoubtedly rifled his pockets, for his pocket book as well as a valuable gold watch was gone. There was nothing in the place to give evidence of a struggle having occurred, but the position in which the body was found would lead a casual observer to infer that he had committed suicide. The pistol, a silver-plated Ethan Allen revolver, was lying near his right hand. A little pool of coagulated blood was upon the hearthstone, while the head of the deceased was lying about a foot away from this pool and resting upon the legs of his boots. The blood had been washed from the wound over his eye, and a towel which had been used for that purpose was hanging over the sink. The supposition that he had committed suicide was disposed of by the fact that the pistol shot wound was in his left temple.

The police were immediately informed of the murder, and detectives visited the place in order to obtain whatever clue they could to the horrible mystery. Of course there are numberless speculations in regard to the death. Even the coroner has been unable to come to any conclusion in regard to it, most of them, however, believing in murder and rejecting the theory of suicide. The murderer had evidently arranged the pistol and the dead man's body with the view of creating an impression that he had taken his own life.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The officers of the Bull's Head Bank say that they are unable to learn who mutilated their books or as to who are the defaulters. No official statement will now be made until a meeting of the stockholdees is held under direction of the Court, which will appoint an examiner. This bank was the favorite place of deposits for butchers and drovers, and many of the builders also kept accounts in it. These classes will be seriously incommoded. Several had given orders upon their deposits in the bank which they are now unable to meet.

A number of creditors of the Bull's Head Bank to-day applied to the court for the appointment of a receiver, and suggesting the name of Edward Stephenson, Paying Teller of the Fifth National Bank, for the office. The Directors continued the investigation this morning, but no developments of an official character have yet been made.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 74,360 bales; same time last year, 37,798; total receipts to date, 2,944,630; same time last year, 2,460,821. Exports for the week, 69,508; same time last year, 65,880; total exports to this date, 1,744,005; same time last year, 1,479,687. Stock at all United States ports, 3,421,197; same time last year, 445,725. Stock at all interior towns, June, Montgomery, 101,213; same time last year, 77,538; stock at Liverpool, 607,000; same time last year, 676,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 270,000; same time last year, 202,000.

The Erie Investigation.

The Erie legislative investigating committee met here to-day, and heard the statement of W. A. O'Doherty, who disclosed nothing that has not already been made public. He exhibited photographs taken from the books of the Erie company, showing receipts by various persons for sums received from Sickles.

O'Doherty testified that the Erie Directors voted thirty thousand dollars to W. H. Vanderbilt to reimburse him for expenses in defeating adverse legislation, but Vanderbilt refused to receive it.

The Brazilian Colonization Fraud.

The steamship Merrimack, which arrived from Brazil yesterday, brought thirty-five Englishmen, who were members of a party of three hundred who left England for that country in November last, under flattering promises of what proceeded to be a Brazilian Colonization Society. The whole party suffered heavily, as they were the victims of deception. Many died of starvation, and others are unable to leave for want of means.

The Tweed Investigation.

The Tweed investigating committee met today, but immediately after adjourned. It is understood Tweed's counsel will deny the jurisdiction of the Senate to investigate, as Tweed never took his seat as Senator.

Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman,

No. 76 Market street, are *par excellence* in the trimming line in this city. Their stock of millinery and fancy goods is the choicest in the market. Their prices are as reasonable as any first class store in this city, and they are polite and attentive to their customers. Their departments are varied; and ladies should not fail to examine their stock; in it may be found everything needful in the trimming line that can be found in a first class store of this kind. The stock of millinery goods and fancy silks cut on the bias will well repay the attention of our ladies. Among them may be found all the latest styles issued in Paris, London or New York, and also many styles peculiarly their own, made and manufactured for them. Their silks and Lyonaisse velvet are all of the latest colors, designs and patterns. We can assure our lady friends and readers that there is no store west of New York in this line that is more complete in its general detail as a millinery, trimming, or fancy goods establishment, than the store above referred to. Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman employ none but polite and affable clerks to wait upon their customers, and thus we can assuredly advise our friends to patronize the store No. 76 Market street for anything they may want in that line.

The Genuine Article.

In these times of adulteration, when we scarcely expect to find any article of food or drink strictly pure, it is refreshing to know, and information invaluable to the trade, that at least one firm remains in the city of Pittsburgh who are always of the highest brand, and entirely free from any impurities. Messrs. Dilliager & Stevenson, wine and liquor dealers and importers, at No. 57 Second avenue, have acquired a reputation for selling an article which can be relied on as genuine, and just as they recommend it. Their fine Wheat Whiskies, genuine Irish and Scotch Whiskies, together with the different brands of Wines, Brandies, Rums and Gins, are all of the best quality. Their terms are very moderate, and this fact, together with the quality of their goods, is inducement sufficient for a liberal patronage.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

Delivery Wagons

are made a specialty by Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., of the Novelty Carriage Works. Hundreds of this class of wagons made at their shops, are how in use in the city. They are gotten up especially for use in the city, and possesses some especial advantages not to be found in any other wagons made for this purpose. Merchants who need such vehicles should call and examine these wagons at the works on Center street, near Penn avenue, and opposite the Allegheny cemetery entrance.

Yesterday's Vote.

Now that it is decided that the people are to have their rights, those who want good liquor to drink can purchase it, the next thing to do is to buy pure liquor that can be used for all purposes. The well known liquor house of of S. S. Watters & Co., No. 23 Diamond Square, this city, has on hand a large assortment of the very best liquors, which they offer to the trade and to private consumers. Those contemplating replenishing their stock, that has of late been allowed to run down owing to the agitation of prohibition, are requested to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, No. 23 Diamond Square, Pittsburgh.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at McCrum & Carlisle's great sale.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, Pittsburgh. REV. S. I. WILSON, D.D., Pastor. Services every sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second sabbath of each month, the children's service at 2 P. M. taking the place of the evening service of that day.

☞CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of sandusky and ninth (Diamond) streets, Allegheny. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. M. JOHNSTON. Seats free and all are cordially invited. Sabbath School meets as usual at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

☞THIRD U. P

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn finally on the 10th of April, a resolution to that effect having passed the Senate unanimously yesterday.

ARRANGEMENTS are now definitely made between the French and Germans for the payment of indemnity and the evacuation of French territory by the 5th of September. Then shall those dreams of revenge, so long heard of on the part of the French, have opportunity for display.

HON. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is a native of Massachusetts, a Harvard graduate, and has been on the bench of his State for sixteen years. In 1860 he was made First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and during the last four years in the occupancy of the office has had no small share in the administration of the National finances.

THREE years ago an original idea was observed in one of the Pittsburgh papers.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

The above libelous item we have seen applied to the newspapers of at least a dozen other cities; but even supposing the statement correct, Pittsburgh is still decidedly in advance of Cincinnati, for we have yet to observe the first idea originating in the papers of that village.

LOCAL OPTION.—As we go to press the vote is being polled on the question of License or no License throughout the cities and county, with every indication that a full vote will be out. Of course it is impossible to say what the result will be; but advices lead to the conclusion that the city of Pittsburgh will be carried in favor of license, and that Allegheny City and the balance of the county will go for prohibition.

COMPARATIVELY little importance need be attached to the reports of victories on either side, in Spain. The Carlists are broken up into small bands, and when successful in any of their forays, the achievement does not amount to much. So when the Government succeeds in breaking up, or capturing one of these predatory bands, not much is accomplished towards giving permanency to the Republic. It is, at best, a loose kind of guerrilla warfare.

WE ARE gratified that Attorney General Williams has at last obtained possession of the books of the Credit Mobilier, and trust he may find in them the evidence for the prosecutions with which he is charged. That outrage ought to be sifted to the very bottom, and wherever the Government can make guilty parties disgorge their ill-gotten gains, it ought to be done. While the aggregate result will not probably amount to much, financially, the exposure will be of great value.

THE detailed intelligence as to the manner in which the forgeries were perpetrated on the Bank of England show them to have been consummated with rare skill and patience. So careful were the forgers, and so perfect in every detail of their operations, that they might have gone on for a considerable while, had they not omitted to date one of their acceptances. It is to be hoped that such a dangerous band of forgers will be thoroughly entrapped, and securely imprisoned.

ONLY two bills have been passed by the Legislature of Illinois in a session of eleven weeks. The new Constitution of that State strips the Legislature of power to dabble in matters which can be or are covered by general laws, and hence the duty of law-makers is by no means laborious. A few general laws, wisely administered and rigorously enforced by upright Judges, are better than volumes of special acts passed to benefit a few persons at the cost and detriment of the masses.

THE President has made a short corner on the seekers of place in his Cabinet, and will probably do the same thing in a day or two for office-seekers in general. He has promptly filled Mr. Boutwell's place, by the appointment of Assistant Secretary Richardson, and proposes to complete the entire list of official changes in a brief time. While the civil service rules do not apply to Cabinet appointments, the President has practically made them applicable by promoting Mr. Richardson, and will probably make other promotions from the working force of the Treasury Department.

THE President having re-appointed all the members of his Cabinet, except Mr. Boutwell, who has been elected United States Senator, the complete Cabinet is composed as follows:—Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish; Secretary of War, William W. Belknap; Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson; Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano; Secretary of the Treasury, William A. Richardson; Postmaster General, John A. J. Creswell; Attorney General, George H. Williams. The appointment of Mr. Richardson as the successor of Mr. Boutwell, if it has any significance at all, means that the policy of the late Secretary is to be continued.

IT SEEMS that there is hope inspired among the department clerks at Washington, based upon a single vowel. If that letter is *a*, they will be entitled to an addition to their salaries; if it is *o*, they are cut off from increase of pay. The facts are, that the bill increasing salaries, notably those of members of Congress, also provides for the increase of salaries of Capitol or Capitol clerks—if the former, it refers, of course, only to those at the Capitol building; if the latter, it refers to all department clerks. So much, therefore, is there in a letter. We earnestly sympathize with the poor clerks, and really wish the bill had contained an error, by which members of Congress would have been prevented from receiving extra pay, while the hard working clerks, who are generally so poorly paid, might have had the benefit of the error.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, voted to increase the pay of Congressmen, on the ground that additional compensation was necessary in order that they might live decently in Washington. One of the Washington papers explains as follows what Stewart meant: "The most superb furniture in Washington is said to be that in the house of Senator Stewart, selected by Mrs. Stewart during her five years' sojourn in Europe, and valued at two hundred thousand dollars. There is a table composed of a gilt stand, supporting a slab of the finest black marble, inlaid with flowers and fruits of Florentine mosaic, and a cabinet of ebony and Florentine mosaic, which is said by connoisseurs to be equaled only by one in the Pitti Palace." This, we suppose, is what Senator Stewart calls "living decently in Washington," for which the people are to pay by increasing the compensation of members of Congress.

NEW YORK journals, notably the *World*, *Times* and *Tribune*, are devoting considerable attention to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and its annual meeting. The *Times* seems to be able to see that a great railroad corporation may legitimately require an increase of capital when its business is increasing so rapidly as to require extra tracks along its entire length. The *Tribune* is full of the Jersey fight, and can only see in the Central a road that has leased the several Jersey roads, and fights for its rights against rival corporations. The *Tribune* is on the side of the rivals, and can only say hard things of the Pennsylvania corporation. The *World*, by some singular freak seems, to have taken the Reading road as its patron saint, and abuses the Pennsylvania road from the stand point of its great rival. All this is exceedingly absurd. The Central, with matchless skill and power, is building up the greatest railway system known to the country, and is already famous for the thoroughness with which its roads are appointed, and the safety with which they are run. There is really no occasion for abusing the road because of the increase of capital, as it will go toward improving the facilities of the road, and carry a satisfactory dividend with it.

A PROOF of the announcement from England that Gladstone and his colleagues will remain in office, we herewith append the names of the members of the British Cabinet: Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, who succeeded Mr. Disraeli as Prime Minister in December, 1868; Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, M. P. for the University of London, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Rt. Hon. Lord Selborn, better known as Sir Roundell Palmer, Lord Chancellor; the Marquis of Ripon, Earl de Gray and Ripon, who acted as Chairman of the Washington Joint High Commission, Lord President of the Council; Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal; Hon. Henry Austin, Secretary for the Home Department; Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Earl of Kimberley, Secretary for the Colonies; Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P. for Oxford, Secretary of War; the Duke of Argyll, Secretary for India; Rt. Hon. Geo. Joachim Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; Rt. Hon. Chichester Samuel Parkinson Fortescue, M. P. for Louth, Ireland, President of the Board of Trade; the Marquis of Huntingdon, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, Vice President of the Council; Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld, President of the Poor Law Board; and Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

WE ARE possessed of a desire to gratify the *Post*, even when its question, are unreasonable and without point. It asks whether we do not think it would be better to return to Congress those who represented the South before the war, rather than those recently elected by the Republican party. We will make the point more specific than even the *Post* puts it. Before the war, we had Jeff. Davis, John C. Breckenridge, Slidell, Benjamin Toombs, and various specimens of that ilk in Congress, representing the South. They did it influentially and ably. But they planned and precipitated the rebellion, one of the most gigantic crimes known to human history. Therefore, we believe they should never be again allowed places in Congress. With characteristic unfairness, the *Post* belittles the Southern delegation in Congress, unless they are Democrats. There are colored men and whites, Republicans and Democrats representing the South in Congress at this time, the whole making a very respectable delegation. This is, in the main, as we would have it. The *Post* has a silly habit of giving a partisan bias to everything, and asks us whether we know of Democrats guilty of seeking admission to seats they were charged with buying. Of course we have. We remember E. R. V. Wright, of New Jersey, who notoriously bought his election to the United States Senate, and was admitted. We remember John P. Stockton, who gained his first election through an informality, and was put out. Most of the long list of contested elections, in Democratic times, before the war, turned on just such issues; and it was perfectly notorious that a Whig or Republican stood no chance in contesting the seat of a Democrat. Referring to Colfax, we offset him with Breckenridge, who, while Vice President, was engaged in the conspiracy to turn the country over to the Southern oligarchy. No crime has been proven against Colfax, while no one disputes that Breckenridge was a traitor to his country while he yet occupied the Vice Presidential office. We have not the time to look up, at this moment, the exact *data* of several instances to which we can, we are confident, refer; but if the *Post* should be anxious, we may accommodate it very fully.

MORALS IN POLITICS.

One of the peculiar notions, that seem to form a part of the unspoken thoughts of a class in our population is, that there is a complete disseverance between morality and political expediency, or in other words, that morals do not enter into the practical workings of politics. We can trace to this theory very many of the evils that have cropped out in our public life of late. It is generally held, for example, that lying, cheating, double-dealing, violence, and many other items that may be mentioned, are invasions of the moral code. In individual dealings this theory is carried out in practice; but when persons really very careful in their dealings with their fellows, come in contact with the people as a mass, or with the Government, they readily seek advantages which in other places they would scorn to take.

The late Credit Mobilier operations are in illustration of our point. It is perfectly palpable that the success of that movement depended on the fact that the general public and the Government were the parties to be cheated, and not individuals who might at any moment come forward, and confront the wrong-doers with their crimes. The vast number of overcharges made in dealings with the Government, false statements in times of heated political discussion, frauds in voting, whether by means of coffee-pot naturalization papers, or repeating,—these are but a few of the derelictions from morals which obtain in our political life.

It may be a question for the metaphysician whether public immoralities are the outgrowth of private infractions of the moral law, or *vice versa*, whether public wrong-doing leads to private immorality. It is certain that men fall into the temptation to do wrong most readily where the public, rather than a specific individual, is involved. This fact is better shown than else by the circumstance that persons who are honorable in their individual relation, will unhesitatingly engage in the violation of public law, at times, for partisan advantages. The frauds in connection with the soldiers' votes during the war, have always been understood to have been perpetrated by persons generally honorable. So with the coffee-pot naturalization papers in this State; and, so far as the principals are concerned, so with the average of political wrong doing. The preponderance of fact and evidence, in our judgment, is in support of the idea that immoralities are more readily perpetrated against the public, and notably in politics than in any other direction.

The remedy for all this cannot be mistaken. It consists, primarily, in so carefully elevating the standard of politics as to absolutely prevent the outrageous crimes which have broken out like epidemics, from time to time. That this can be done is shown by the general tone of political discussion, so prevalent now, as compared with that of twenty years ago. The loathsome abuse, and violent personalities, which but two decades since were thought to be entirely proper, have given way to the calm discussion of principles, or to criticism, which while trenchant, is fair and just. It is generally conceded that the standard of newspaper morals, in the particulars referred to, has been lifted up by two facts—the development of news giving, and the improvements in intelligence which have taken place among the people. Generalized, this simply means that the surrounding of newspapers demanded fairness, and they have been constrained to give it.

The law thus indicated can be readily applied to every department of our public life. If the people will turn out every Congressman who voted for or accepted an increase of salary, especially back pay, it will be a long time before another increase will be made. If every person in public life, who became involved in Credit Mobilier, is frowned into privacy, others will hesitate before plunging into similar rascalities.

The condition of our public life is such that it is time the better element among our citizens should look this subject in the face, and carefully embody their views as to private morals in their public action. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the moral and religious element in this country hold the balance of political power. The statistics clearly prove this. As a result, they are largely responsible for the moral character of our politics. Their *duty* is, to be alive to every political agitation, to be in attendance at primaries, to take an active part in every political contest. If they supinely fold their arms, and sigh idly over the shortcomings of politicians, the country may go to the bad; but if they wield the power they really possess, they can regenerate Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, the State, the country, in a single year.

THE IRON TRADE.

The National Association of Iron Manufacturers for 1872, in reviewing the growth of the iron trade, presents some very interesting statistics, especially to Pennsylvanians and the friends of a protective tariff. When we consider that little over half a century—in actual count, 62 years to date —has passed since iron has been made in any quantity in the United States, the figures are sufficiently startling to induce the inquiry, to what amount would our production have been extended had a wise tariff policy been pursued throughout that time?" Although considerable iron was manufactured in the Colonies during the Revolutionary War, and although Congress in 1794 imposed a tariff on foreign iron, it was not until 1810-'12 that the industry arrived at importance. In the former year there were 153 furnaces, of which 53,908 tons of pig iron were the product; 339 *forges*, producing 24,541 tons of bar iron, and 54 rolling mills consuming 6,500 tons.

In the same year the total value of the pig iron and castings was $3,616,457, and of wrought iron $10,998,086. In 1820 a free-trade period had reduced the value of the former products to $2,230,275, and of wrought iron to $1,640,629. In 1830 the pig metal product had swelled to 137,075 tons, of the value of $4,757,403, and that of bar iron to nearly 100,000 tons, of the value of $16,737,251. In 1840 the condition of trade was stated as follows: Number of furnaces, 804; product of pig metal, 286,903 tons; forges, bloomeries and rolling mills, 795; product of wrought iron, 197,253 tons; capital invested, $20,482,131; fuel consumed, 1,528,110 tons; men employed, 30,497. In 1841, nearly all the works were closed and 30,000 persons out of employment. The tariff of 1842 revived this fluctuating industry once more, and in 1841 and 1845 the railway fever created a great demand and stimulated production, until 1846 again paralyzed the industry.

In 1850 there were 377 furnaces, producing of pig iron 564,755 tons; and 552 mills and forges, producing 277,044 tons of wrought iron. Between 1850 and 1860 the trade fluctuated from year to year, as legislation or commercial panics affected it. At the last named period there were 574 furnaces, with a product of 987,559 tons, which was an increase over 1850 of 100 per cent. in quantity, and of 54 per cent. in value. But it was during the last decade, under the favorable influences of a high tariff and the demand consequent upon the war, that the industry took its most gigantic strides, the census of 1870 returning the product of pig iron at 2,052,881 tons, of the value of $69,649,498, and of the rolling mills at 1,329,000 tons, of the value of $20,301,158. In the same year it gave employment to 75,059 men. In 1872 the total value of the product is estimated at $175,000,000. These figures show the marvellous growth of this single industry under a beneficent tariff—a growth greater and more conspicuous than any other trade.

LABOR STRIKES AND CAPITAL COMBINATIONS.

There is no question agitating the capitalist and laboring classes so much, at this time, as the strike expected to take place by the different trades unions of New York and other eastern cities, when the Spring trade fully opens up. On this subject the Philadelphia Press says there is unrest over the civilized world among men who are working for fixed salaries. The allegation on the one side is, that capital is making all the profits—growing rich on gigantic accumulations, while labor never progresses, is stinted in its pay, and suffers whenever it aspires to higher wages. The laborer complains that he is unable to gather sufficient ahead to insure him rest in his old days, or relief should he be overtaken by sickness. There is some reason in such a complaint. He whose prudence admonishes him to look out for the future is sure to be a thinking man, and whenever a man thinks and calculates, he is not easily satisfied unless he receives what is right. Of late the productive classes of the world have wonderfully advanced in intelligence. Those who work for others see vast establishments growing up; behold great schemes bringing in rich rewards; but when a distribution is made, the mechanic, on whose genius and skill these are brought about, receives the lesser part, the fraction, while to capital is accorded the bulk of the profit. But on the other hand, if a venture of money fail, if an effort to push a certain production meet with no success, the loser is the capitalist, the gainer the journeyman mechanic, who demands and receives his pay. The capital sunk in mechanical, mercantile, and banking ventures, the losses from misconceptions of trade, are in many cases kept from the public for fear of injury to trade, while the profits are displayed with vain pomposity to prove ability for success and thereby command increased public confidence. Here is one of the secrets of the unrest among the mechanics and laboring men of the United States. They are not dissatisfied because they are actually suffering, because their wages will not support their families, but because the extravagant living of the rich and improvident excites their envy and arouses their jealousy. The same comparison is made in all branches of trade, and out of this jealousy we have springing up, all over the country, the labor unions and preparations for strikes. These strikes are not pressed, as we have already written, by an absolute suffering from want. They are not uprisings for bread—not combinations to resist wrong—but a determination to get more for work because capital can afford to pay it, because the evidence is apparent that labor is the true source of wealth, and therefore the laborer wants a larger share of his own creation, that he, too, may deck his wife and daughter in the finery of the times and adorn his home with the beautiful. Every man wants to become rich suddenly. The idea of accumulation is the controlling influence in all circles, and to have money is now the sole aim of mankind. The wages paid to officials are increased in all the departments of the Government. The extras given to public servants often sum up more than the regular stipulated pay. The fee bills for official labor make millionaires of men in office a single term. These are facts which the great mass comprehend, and therefore it is that we hear of the preparation for strikes, all of which are only a new hope in a different class of men to get rich. Salaries, like fancy stocks, have become the object of "corners;" each branch of mechanics propose to make a "corner" in their pay for the purpose of increasing it.

Can we blame these men? If a merchant so manages the market as to make a large fortune in a short time, do we not applaud his sagacity? If a dozen shrewd dealers in stock are able to control a certain security, and they realize large sums of money without adding a particle to production, do we not admire their genius and daring? What is there different in the strike of a number of mechanics? The world consoles itself by comparison. We justify ourselves by what our neighbor does, and therefore the mechanics, beholding the grab-game played in all departments of life, are imbued with the controlling idea of the age, and hurry to get rich. As long as this idea prevails the, man on a fixed salary will never be satisfied. He will always be in a condition to strike, and as his neighbor makes a dollar in easy speculations, he will yield to his cupidity and avarice to add a fraction to his wages, that an additional dollar or two at the end of the week may fall to his pay. We see no end to these rivalries. There is no fixed principle to direct them. It is all greed—money greed; and the solution of the problem of strikes is just as difficult as the solution of many another yet uncleared mystery.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION REPORT.

The Article on Compulsory Education, as reported to the Constitutional Convention, leaves the final determination of the subject to the Legislature. Hopes are entertained, by the friends of Compulsory Education, that it may yet be incorporated in the new Constitution, the Committee's report being thus far overslaughed. We fully sympathize with the arguments generally brought forward in favor of this measure—that intelligence is of great importance in maintaining the permanency of the Republic, and that the State has a right to take such measures as will guarantee its own permanence, yet we do not see in all this the evidence that Compulsory Education is just that measure. We prefer that the report of the Committee on the subject to the Constitutional Convention should stand. The Legislature, under this arrangement, can adopt the measure, and if it is not found to work well, can drop it; whereas, if incorporated in the Constitution, it will be difficult to dispose of, however unsatisfactory it may work. Our friends should not overlook the fact that Compulsory Education is at best an experiment, and not a perfectly satisfactory one at that. In Prussia and in Massachusetts, where the system has been and is in operation, the average attendance on the public schools is no greater than it is in this city. In Massachusetts there are serious thoughts of abandoning the experiment. Observation and experience show that in proportion as shools are made attractive, the attendance is increased; and that where the children are thoroughly interested in their studies, there is no need of compulsion. It is also true that there is need of inspiration among teachers and school boards, in carrying forward the influence and attractiveness of our schools. Much has been done in this direction, but very much more remains to be done.

Within a few years, the attractiveness of public schools has been greatly increased, and the course of study enlarged, and the result is a greatly increased average of attendance. It is but a short time, comparatively speaking, since the course of study in our public schools only embraced the plain English branches—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. The school conveniences were of the plainest description—benches without backs, and open slab-topped desks. Now, in addition to what we have mentioned, botany, algebra, the higher mathematics, drawing—map and general, with colored crayons, music, and other branches, are added to the list. School furniture is comfortable and well adapted to the uses to which it is put. Where it is possible, schools are graded, and the system of teaching is more intelligent and efficient than it was a few years ago. Yet we have only begun to improve. We look for the time to come when girls will learn needlework, and kindred branches, and boys mechanic arts as a part of their education. But this aside, the facts we have furnished seem to show that our public schools are rendered vastly more attractive, of late years, than they formerly were. We refer our readers to current reports in proof of the fact, that attendance at our public schools is very much more general than formerly, and these will now show that it is as good, in well conducted modern schools, as it is where the compulsory system prevails.

We regard it as desirable that there should be a stimulus upon school boards and teachers, as well as for parents. If the average of attendance is made to depend on the attractiveness and efficiency of the school, there is an inducement to keep it up to the highest possible standard. Under the compulsory system, all such stimulus is taken away from the teacher, and he may be a perfect martinet, if he chooses, as the children must attend school whether they like it or not. One principal reason, however, for hoping that the report of the Committee may be sustained is, the belief that the Compulsory Education clause will be unpopular, if embodied in the Constitution. Whatever success it might meet with in the cities, it will be sure to fail in the country. Farmers have been accustomed to keep their children at home during the specially busy seasons, to aid them in planting and harvesting, and will unitedly oppose any attempt to interfere with their privileges in this respect; and hence, we fear for the Constitution with a Compulsory Education clause in it. We do not, in these remarks, take the question broadly into consideration. We do not believe in Compulsory Education for this country anyhow. We have not a particle of faith in the assumption that American children retrograde in intelligence. Yet this is the entire basis of the Compulsory argument. If a State must protect itself against ignorance, it ought to be shown that there is a tendency toward ignorance, against which protection is needed. This the advocates of Compulsory Education never do. They beg the entire question. The fact is, our ignorant element is imported; and once here, it is sharpened up, educated, improved. We may also briefly say, that in our judgment, it is contrary to the genius of the country and Government to introduce Compulsory Education. It is an invasion of the liberties of the people. It embodies an attempt to prescribe what "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" really are, while the Declaration of Independence makes it an individual right. We merely suggest these points. We most earnestly hope, however, that the Convention will adopt the report of its Committee, and leave the subject to the Legislature. If we must have the experiment, let it be made in such a way that we may abolish it, should time prove a failure.

CALDWELL'S CASE.

Our readers will bear us witness, that in criticising the cases of members of Congress charged with various derelictions, the GAZETTE has been mild and forbearing, demanding, in all instances, explicit testimony before a judgment was pronounced. We have before us, however, a case, where these bounds are being deliberately overstepped, and we believe there is reason to fear that wrong is likely to be perpetrated. It will be remembered that Caldwell stands charged with having procured his election, as Senator from Kansas, by means of bribery. His defense is that he bought off his competitor, but did not bribe members of the Legislature. The report of the Committee is to the effect that actual bribery was proven, as well as the buying off operation that is admitted by Caldwell. So far, then, a case is made, and the subject is before the Senate.

The defense set up in behalf of Caldwell is one of technicalities. It is that the election of a United States Senator is performed by a State in its sovereign capacity; that being accomplished, the United States Senate has no right to go behind the returns made to investigate the manner in which they were procured. It is simply to judge the *prima facie* evidence, and ascertain whether it is correct. If it proves to be so, then nothing remains but to admit the person elected. Caldwell comes forward with all the technicalities of a *prima facie* case on his side. He holds the certificate of election, properly signed and authenticated. He is able to prove that the election was held in conformity with the acts of Congress bearing on the subject; that he received a majority of the votes cast, and therefore, is entitled to his seat in the Senate of the United States. Such is the case, as presented by friend and foe. It brings into discussion the entire question of Senatorial elections; and should be thoroughly and comprehensively considered. We have not the slightest hesitancy in affirming our belief, that Caldwell should be refused his seat.

It is perfectly obvious, we think, that the rule making Congress the judge of the qualification and election of its members is intended to go beyond mere technicalities. Otherwise, it amounts to nothing. If, then, it is intended to go back to the circumstances attending an election, it must, of necessity, take cognizance of their lawfulness and morality. Nothing can be plainer than that the Legislature which could be bought, would never investigate its own crime. Nor would a candidate for office who could be bought off ever be likely to publish his own perfidy by revealing the transaction. Hence, unless there is somewhere the power to investigate and enforce honesty, the flood-gates of bribery and immorality will be thrown wide open. The technicalities of an election may be observed, and yet corruption in a hundred ways be involved in the transaction. The equities of the case, therefore, clearly demand that Congress shall be judge of all the antecedent facts of an election, as well as the mere technical showing.

More than this, to judge an election, the antecedent facts are of great moment. If the Senate, for example, may merely scrutinize the papers returned, it is a mere clerk, with no actual power to judge an election. If, however, it may go so far as to investigate whether those papers were legally constructed, and are not forgeries, or the result of fraud—and this is conceded generally,—we have in this admission, all we need, the concession of the right of the Senate to know that the credentials of a Senator are the product of an honest election. This involves a vast deal, not merely the right to know that a majority of votes were cast for a given person, but that they were rightfully given, as well. This principle involves, too, the right to consider all the circumstances that enter into an election, and thus we claim the Senate has the undoubted right to look into every feature of the Kansas Senatorial election, and to base its final action on all the facts thus elicited.

This being true, it is hard to see what can save Caldwell from being refused his seat. Suppose we admit that his representations are correct, and that in place of bribing members, he merely bribed his competitors. How is the morality of his position improved? It admits that he gained his election by means of money. It matters not how he employed it, whether in manufacturing of silk and silk fabrics. The power to hold three thousand acres of land, and lease or otherwise dispose of the same, is considered very liberal by the agency of money. The power to hold land necessary for the conducting of their business would have been unobjectionable, as would a provision and that judicial officers might be employed; but should be the business for which incorporated. Under the charters it might be engaged in real estate, and perhaps in banking and trading in stocks. Full power is given to corporate exists under the general act of 1863, relating to corporations."

A Church Building Society.

Home bill to incorporate the Church Building Society of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America," is vetoed by the Governor for the reason that the act of 1861, and the supplement of April 13, 1840, expressly vests in the courts the power to incorporate societies for religious purposes, and any further legislation is clearly within the provisions of the act referred to.

Effect of the Governor's Vetoes.

The beneficial effects of Governor Hartranft's vetoes restricting some of the abuses of private legislation, are clearly visible in the proceedings of the two houses. A large number of bills in his possession have been recalled so that they may be amended to conform to the requirements of the veto. Many bills have been withdrawn entirely, and the Governor's approval will be sought for the faithful application and payment of the proceeds to the purposes specified in the same. The bill authorizing a private sale without approval of court or security. It is proper to authorize the property to be sold, suggested it would be better to empower the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county to authorize it, prescribe times of sale, and make distribution of the proceeds, &c., requiring security."

Insurance Companies should go to the Courts.

In regard to the Senate bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the Lehigh County Mutual Life Insurance Company," originally incorporated in 1848, Governor Hartranft states that by the act of 1867 express power is conferred upon courts to incorporate fire insurance companies, and by the act of 1845 the power to amend the same, even if granted by the Legislature, is given to the courts. The bill is clearly within the provisions of the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature granting powers and privileges where the courts have power to do so. Perhaps the courts have not power to authorize that would charter shall be forever perpetual." The spirit of the age and the experience of the past is against making charters perpetual.

A Real Estate Silk Company.

The Governor also vetoes the House bill to incorporate the Scranton Silk Company. He says: "This company has an authorized capital stock of one million of dollars, with power to hold lands not exceeding at any one time three thousand acres, with power to mortgage or lease, or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof, and the capital of the corporation may be employed in the buying and manufacturing of silk and silk fabrics. The power to hold three thousand acres of land, and lease or otherwise dispose of the same, is considered very liberal by the agency of manufacture silk

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

BOTH Houses of the Michigan Legislature have adopted resolutions condemning the action of the majority of the late Congress in voting to increase their pay during the expiring hours of the session, and applauding those who opposed the measure.

THE railroad war in the New Jersey Legislature has culminated in a committee of five to investigate the various rumors of bribery, which have been floating around during the progress of the contest. In other respects affairs remain in *statu quo*, with the probabilities in favor of the passage of a general railroad law, that will be acceptable to both the parties at issue.

THE English army estimates, which have just been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of War, reduces the total number of men in the regular forces from 183,649 to 128,968, and the estimates from £14,824,500 to £14,416,000. Of this sum, the Control Establishments and Services of the Army will take £5,900,939, these departments supplying the army with provisions, forage, fuel, clothing, arms, and transportation. The estimate for provisions and forage is materially increased, owing to the advance of prices, but the supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike stores will be less costly than last year.

THE appointment of Mr. Charles Davis, Esq., City Engineer of Allegheny, as one of the Commissioners of seven skilled artisans to represent the United States at the Vienna Exposition is a compliment to one who is in every way worthy of the honor. Mr. Davis is justly regarded as one of the leaders in his profession in this country, and his selection from the very large list of applicants will be regarded with general approval in the scientific circles in which he is known. The honor of the appointment is in a manner shared in by the community here, also, as the appointee is the only one selected from this State.

WE ARE getting to commend Governor Hartranft's veto messages so uniformly, that we almost wish he would do something that we might censure, in order to avoid the appearance of being fulsome. Had he vetoed the Philadelphia Market Street Railroad bill, his record would have been quite faultless. As it is, we strongly approve his veto of the Somerset relief bill, for the reason that the occasion for relief has passed. The private generosity did quite considerably for the Somerset sufferers,—not enough, doubtless—but as a considerable time has elapsed since the fire, and suffering, on account of it, has entirely passed, there is palpably no good reason for legislative interference.

THE enforcement of the death penalty, in Foster's case, yesterday, in New York, cannot fail to be attended with salutary results. It will show that once a conviction is reached, and the Governor of New York is firm enough to enforce the penalty. The plea in behalf of the murderer turned out to have been purely sympathetic, and not entitled to any particular attention, more than might exist in any case. It is always sad to take human life, as few fall so low but that they have friends who sympathize with them; but society must be protected; and if persons will so far forget themselves, whether from rum or passion, as to commit murder, they and their friends have no cause of real complaint if the law is enforced.

FREDERICK A. SAWYER, just appointed Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, is a native of Massachusetts, born December 12th, 1823, at Bolton, Worcester county. He graduated at Harvard University, 1844, and during the next fifteen years was engaged in teaching public schools, in various towns of New England. In April, 1859, he became principal of the Girls' Normal School, at Charleston, S. C., and held this position until September, 1864, when he was sent through the lines to Port Royal, then in possession of the Federal forces. In May, 1865, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of South Carolina. He was also elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, but did not take his seat. He was next elected to the United States Senate, and was sworn in July 22d, 1868, for the term ending March 3d, 1873. During the past year he acted with the Reform Republican party of South Carolina, of which James L. Orr, the present Minister to Russia, was a prominent leader.

A WRITER in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been figuring up the debts of the world, and comes to the conclusion that the aggregate indebtedness of all nations reaches the respectable total of $31,000,000,000, at an annual interest rate of four and one-half per cent. This involved a burden of $945,000,000 a year. The chief national debts of Europe and their interest charge are thus tabulated:

Country.	Debt.	Interest.	Rate ₱ ct
Italy.....	$ 1,900,000,000	$151,500,000	8½
France....	3,740,000,000	138,500,000	3¾
England..	8,980,000,000	134,000,000	3½
Portugal.	220,000,000	9,500,000	3
Denmark..	50,000,000	5,500,000	9
Belgium...	135,000,000	5,000,000	4
Total.	$ 15,005,000,000	$444,000,000	4½

The above comes pretty near the truth, save in the case of France, where the actual debt amounts to $4,500,000,000, and the interest charge to at least $50,000,000 more than the amount stated. The chief debts of the five great divisions of the world are thus tabulated:

Europe.....	$17,000,000,000
America.....	2,565,000,000
Asia.....	675,000,000
Africa.....	185,000,000
Australasia.....	100,000,000
Total.....	$20,925,000,000

THE business failures in this country for 1872 sum up largely in advance of those of the previous year. The whole number in 1872 was 4,069, and the amount of liabilities in is $121,056,000. In 1871 the failures only reached 2,915, and the liabilities $88,-252,000. In 1872, in this State, the failures foot up 447; in Massachusetts, 353; in Illinois, 188, and in Ohio, 228. The circular of the Boston mercantile agency of Edward Russell & Co., after stating these facts and others of a like character, continues:

"The figures exhibit an increase in the number of failures and amount of liabilities for 1872 over the two preceding years, which is somewhat startling at first sight, but a little consideration will show that a large proportion of this increase is due to the great fires in Chicago and Boston, and therefore is not chargeable to the ordinary casualties of business. It is true the Chicago fire occurred in October, 1871, but its effects were not fully manifested till the beginning of the following year, and hence the losses caused thereby came under the returns of 1871. This is observable by the increase of liabilities for the State of Illinois, viz: from $5,829,000 in 1871 to $11,470,000 in 1872. Taking into account these items, the exhibit is not after all so discouraging, and, although the year 1873 has not been, strictly speaking, a money-making year, still it has not been made disastrous by heavy credit losses, except so far as relates to the fires above named."

THE Ministerial crisis in England is finally remedied by the continuance in power of the Gladstone ministry. The outcome of this struggle so perfectly justifies the views expressed in these columns, when the first rumors of the impending crisis were telegraphed to this country, that we refer to them, as showing that this country escapes a grave danger by the turn affairs have taken. We stated that there was really nothing in the defeat over the Irish University bill to warrant the resignation of the ministry. Disraeli states that he presented to the Queen the opinion that there was no occasion for resignation. He also intimates that his difficulty in forming a Cabinet lay in the perplexities growing out of the American award, among other questions. His manner of stating this point shows that he would oppose the settlement of the claims, were he in position to do so. We pointed this out as one of the evils that would attend the elevation of Disraeli to power. We are gratified at the return of Gladstone to power, for the reason, aside from those above stated, that he may now be relied on to give a better practical Government than any other statesman. He is liberal, honest and enthusiastic. His Irish University bill represented a certain tendency on his part to be visionary at times, but this has been so peremptorily checked that no fear of its recurrence need be dreaded. To this country, just at this juncture, it is cause for profound congratulation that he consents to remain in power.

THE City Charter has passed the Legislature, but we are pleased to notice, with amendments that embody the final demands made by the GAZETTE. It is not to be expected, now, that there will be farther ill feeling in controversy over the Charter. We hope, now, that the question of consolidation will be deliberately taken up, and calmly and judiciously considered. It was never presented in a more tangible form. While there is ample time for the investigation of the subject, we hope discussion will not be delayed, and that asperities will not be indulged. Discussion will go far toward mollifying these, as well as enlighten the minds of the people. In behalf of consolidation, it is claimed that the cities are one in interest, contiguous, united in trade, and that united they will comprise a metropolitan city of large population. Also, that ultimately consolidation will be sure to come, and that as Pittsburgh is using a large amount of money in permanent city improvements, the people of Allegheny should have a voice in the expenditures being made. On the other hand, it is argued that there is no need of consolidation; that cities may be contiguous, yet remain and prosper under separate municipal governments. Brooklyn and New York are given as examples. Also, that Pittsburgh is involved in debt, while Allegheny is not. We instance these, as among the more current arguments on either side. Their diversity points out the necessity for careful consideration. Certainly the decision reached ought to be made to embody the real wishes of the people.

THE VERDICT OF YESTERDAY.

The result of the contest at the polls, yesterday, in reference to a subject that has long agitated the people of our community, may be accepted as the definitive opinion of those who expressed their views —at least in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny—against total prohibition in its application to the liquor traffic. The details of the struggle will be found in our local columns, where the figures seem very plainly to say that the majority of our voting population, however much they may differ as to the best method of regulating the trade, do not consider stringent prohibition as the sovereign remedy for the evils, which are admitted on all hands, to have crept into the business.

It is hardly necessary to speculate at length upon the specific reasons which prevailed among the voters and led to this decision; and indeed with such details we have now nothing to do. The canvass of the whole question preliminary to the vote was very full and very exhaustive—perhaps more so than that of any question before the people for a long period. Then, too, the complete extinction of party lines and the arguments of the contestants, left the people entirely free from any political bias, to decide upon a social and moral question, in reference to which there are, and ever have been, so varied and widely dissimilar views. With the method of arriving at this decision—the expression at the ballot box—there can be no fault, nor in the manner in which it was carried out yesterday. Everything, so far as we could hear, was quiet and calm tempered, and though there was the strongest undercurrent of feeling, the voting proceeded without unseemly interruptions, and all animosities were either forgotten or held in abeyance, so that the result may fairly be taken as the sense of the people—of the voters generally. The vote was perhaps not as large as in many instances had been anticipated, but was certainly unusually so, in comparison with other occasions when the people have been called upon to decide questions not connected with political affairs.

The lesson of the vote, we believe if read aright, teaches, not that the mass of the people regard Temperance with disfavor, or have not an appreciation of the great evils of unbridled license, but rather that a majority of them entertain doubts as to the practicability or propriety of total prohibition as a means to bring about temperance—doubts as to whether total prohibition practically could be made to work out the end had in view by the advocates of temperance. In a nutshell, we believe this to be the feeling which actuated many of those who cast their ballots yesterday—and these representatives not alone of "no license" but of "license" as well. It was only considered by many as in another form, the old argument, "total abstinence one thing, judicious temperance another." So then the vote, if considered properly, we believe, may be looked upon as only affecting the question of stringent prohibition. The voters have been asked, is prohibition the best and only true plan to alleviate or prevent the woes of intemperance, and is it practical, to which inquiry they have given a negative answer. That is the gist of it; and whether the answer be in consonance with the feeling of all the contestants, whether it be regarded as right or wrong, manifestly there can be but one duty, and that is acceptance; for whatever may be our differences of opinion, it is but the part of wisdom to accept the logic of facts. So, then, if we look upon the election of yesterday as a fair one, and as a true expression of the feeling of the general mass, the question of total prohibition must be considered, so far as it relates to our community, as fairly determined for the present, at least, and perhaps for time, as other elections in all probability would be but counterparts of the one just decided.

If this be the correct view in the light of the result before us, then there is another incidental lesson which claims attention. Accepting this verdict, as not specifically against temperance, but as rather against the sweeping away—the destruction of a business which has its ramifications extending into almost every department of mercantile life—temperance men have an opportunity of securing from defeat, a victory. Public attention has been thoroughly aroused on the question, and both sides are now perhaps brought more clearly into view than ever before. If such an occasion is rightly improved, how can the result be otherwise than the more rigid enforcement of present laws, or the enactment of new measures, both as a protection to the liquor and the temperance interests. The representatives of the former express themselves as ready and willing at any time to unite in efforts at a fair compromise. They profess not to object, but to ardently favor any legitimate restrictions to keep the trade within the proper limits. And we know there are those in the temperance ranks who hold largely to the same view. Upon this plane certainly both sides can meet upon an equality, and in a stringent restrictive policy, a policy to which all might be agreed, secure in a large measure that for which the best men of both sides contend—the control of the traffic, as a business, within legal limits. If all shall accept this view of the verdict recorded yesterday, then from the shadows of the conflict, a new spirit will emerge, a spirit of mutual forbearance, of mutual respect for each others' rights, which will result in a compromise of the dispute, and which will receive the support of the best of each class, and exert the most powerful influence for the good of each.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

SIX thousand nine hundred and twenty-three street lamps were left unlighted in Brooklyn last month.

MASSACHUSETTS constables have taken to closing bakeries on Sunday, to the great crustiness of the people.

IN Kentucky, it is made a misdemeanor for a baggage-master to bang a trunk to pieces, and the offender may be fined and imprisoned. A few applications of such a law in every State would do no harm.

CONNECTICUT cider is made of carbonate of soda, brown sugar, citric acid, iron filing, and water; and dealers therein point with pride to the analysis, and proclaim that there at last is a beverage free from intoxicating qualities.

MONTREAL has had a hotel-burning which gives another warning to unskillful and careless builders. The dead and wounded of the St. James Hotel fire are so many witnesses against the crime which houses men, women, and children in a structure which is little better than a death-trap.

THE London University has decided that a knowledge of Greek shall no longer be compulsory on candidates at matriculation examinations, but shall be ranked as optional with French and German, so that it shall be sufficient for any candidate to pass in any one of these three languages.

A CERTAIN clergyman who left a notice in his pulpit to be read by the preacher who exchanged with him, neglected to denote carefully a private postscript, and the congregation were astounded to hear the stranger wind up by saying: "You will please come to dine with me at the parsonage."

RUMORS are current in the southwest as to the resuscitation of a project started by General Shields in 1848, to establish a new State on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the capital and Matamoras and Tampico as seaports. It is urged that a force of five thousand men could take and hold the territory, and such a force could easily be recruited in New Orleans and Mobile.

A PARENT writes to us that he is annoyed and pained by his son staying out at nights, and asks us if we can present a remedy for this rapidly-growing evil. There are several remedies. The boy's spine can be broken with an axe, or he can be nailed to the floor with a redhot railroad spike, driven through his abdomen; but the most effectual way is to compel him to wear patched clothing.

IT is said that all kinds of poultry and meat can be cooked quicker by adding to the water in which they are boiled a little vinegar or a piece of lemon. The action of the acid is beneficial on old, tough meats, rendering them quite tender and easy of digestion. Tainted meats and fowls will lose their bad taste and odor of cooking in this way, and if not used too freely no taste will be acquired.

THE election of Porfirio Diaz as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is a very characteristic proceeding on the part of the people of Mexico. This man Diaz is one of the very worst malcontents in that republic of malcontents. Defeated for the presidency by the late President Jaurez, he immediately inaugurated a rebellion, and kept the country in an unceasing broil for several years. The placing of Diaz in this new position is all very well to keep him quiet, but alas for the position.

THE worst shocked man we have seen in some time was a citizen who made the discovery Friday that the neighbor from whom he had borrowed a paper for the past four years had not paid for it. He learned the facts from the agent of the publisher, and he was grieved. He was also indignant. He said to us. "To think that I should have been so imposed upon at my time of life. I tell you, a man don't know who to trust in these times. The world is full of corruption, and deceit, and deviltry—chock full of it."

A SINGULAR circumstance occurred during the funeral of Jacob Elicker, in the Rossville Lutheran church. Suddenly a crashing noise was heard; the edifice was greatly shaken; the snow collected in large drifts on the top of the roof, was seen through the windows dashing down into the grave waiting for its occupant, which it so packed with ice and snow that it took some time for the attendants to reopen the cavity. Had all this occurred thirty minutes later, it might have proved fatal to many of the members.

A CLERGYMAN in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, met with singularly unfortunate good fortune lately. His affectionate parishioners, in order to eke out his salary, determined to make him each a donation; but what was odd and fearful was that they all decided upon potatoes. In came specimens of this respectable root, of all sizes and colors, so that the worthy parson on taking an account of stock found that he had three hundred bushels! He must have concluded that the thing was beginning to be a little monotonous.

A MAN at Lakeville, Mass., was fined $40 by the society with the multitudinous name, for keeping his cow in an open pasture all winter, with no shelter except a few rails laid across a corner where two stone walls met. It appears, however, that he did this on purely humane principles, and was cruelly misunderstood. The cow, he says, was more comfortable out in the open air, having her freedom and being able to lie down on either side, which she couldn't do in his barn, fearing the wind might blow the building down on the poor cow.

STATE ITEMS.

THE next term of Court in Greene county will open on the second Monday of April.

MRS. CADY STANTON lectured in Mercer, on Tuesday evening last. Subject—Are Women Citizens.

CAPT. C. W. MCDANIEL, of Canonsburg, left for Texas a few days ago, where he intends to engage in business.

THE residence of Wm. Evans, about a mile and a half west of Canonsburg, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last.

TWENTY SEVEN new buildings, all but three of them two stories, have been erected on the district in Parker city, devastated by the fire of January 19th.

THERE is a sycamore tree growing on the farm of Jacob Clement, in North Union township, Fayette county, that measures thirty-three feet around the trunk.

DURING the last two months there have been sixteen car loads of horses shipped from Greenville, averaging fifteen head to the car. In value a car load will average $3,000, which in a total, will net $48,000.

GEORGE DAVIS, whose feet were amputated at Greenville, Mercer county, some two weeks since, is doing well. His hands will be saved. The unfortunate young man has been taken to the county poor house.

MISS. TILLIE YOUNG, wife of Peter Young, Monongahela City, who has deserted and does not support her, has grown insane from the condition of her marital relations, and attempted to kill herself, her child and her mother, Mrs. Redd, on Tuesday last.

ON Thursday last at Bethany, Washington county, a small boy, son of Lawson Williams, aged about six years, had one ear nearly torn off, and his head otherwise injured by being caught in the wheel of a wagon which his father was driving. His ear has since been amputated.

REV. THOMAS HUDSON, an aged and eloquent minister of the M. E. church, died recently while in the discharge of his duties in his church, at Lyon, Washington county. He was reading the morning chapter, and after reading these words, "Life is fast passing away," sank down and died in a few hours afterwards.

WAYNESBURG was visited by a severe storm of wind, accompanied by a slight shower of rain, last Saturday night, doing much damage to fruit trees, fencing, &c. The roof of Dr. Penny's coal house, near the public school building, was blown off and carried some fifty yards away.

ON Tuesday evening Hugh Seburn, of Washington, fell from the loft of the Fulton House stable, and cut his head in a frightful manner, and also injured his shoulder and arm. The skull was left bare to the bone. A physician was called in and the wound properly dressed.

THE postoffice at Waynesburg was robbed of fifteen dollars, last Saturday night. There was also about forty dollars in mutilated currency in a drawer which showed every evidence of having been roughly handled, but for some reason was not taken. The law office next door was also entered, but the thieves failed to get anything for their trouble.

THE Brownsville *Clipper* says an information was made by Mr. Thomas Bailey, on Sunday last, before Justice Howden, charging his son-in-law with malicious mischief and surety of the peace. It was alleged that Edwards had stabbed two horses and a cow, the latter being cut in the flank to such an extent as to allow her entrails to escape and fall to the ground, from the effect of which the animal died soon after being found on Sunday morning. The horses, although badly cut, are likely to recover. In default of fourteen hundred dollars bail, Edwards was committed to jail for trial.

OHIO ITEMS.

LAST SUNDAY NIGHT the National Hotel of Mansfield, kept by John McNamara, was partially destroyed by fire. All the inmates escaped with the exception of one gentleman, a Jewish peddler, named Martin Kames, who was found in his room after the fire was extinguished, burned to a crisp. The loss on building and contents will be $3,000; insured for $2,000.

THE store of Mr. G. W. Beckwith, of Williamsfield, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, 13th inst. Mr. Beckwith and assistants were in the store until 10 o'clock, P. M., and at 10:30 the store was discovered to be on fire. It is supposed that the fire caught from a defective stovepipe. The loss on building and stock will be about ten thousand dollars; insured for seven thousand dollars.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

Sir Henry Rawlinson's Estimate of the Apostle of Africa.

(From the London Telegraph, March 1.)

Last night there was an overflowing attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the Royal Institution, to listen to a lecture by Sir Henry Rawlinson, K. C. B., on "Livingstone's Recent Discoveries in Central Africa." Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M. D., President of the Institution, occupied the chair.

Sir Henry Rawlinson said that Dr. Livingstone was not a mere traveller, but a pioneer of civilization and a deadly enemy to the slave trade. In the year 1865 Dr. Livingstone was an idle man in London, anxious to be at his old work of exploration; so, at the suggestion of Sir Roderick Murchison, he started in 1866 for Africa, via Bombay, to discover, if he could, the nature of the watershed of Central Africa. He landed near Zanzibar, and went one or two hundred miles up the river. Traveling westward, he reached a pleasant elevated country. Further westward, after he was deserted by the Johanna men, he crossed a pleasant country once more, which the slave traders had never entered. Then he crossed a range of mountains west of Lake Nyassa; he found no game on the hills and had to live for a month on mushrooms. The country so far had often been previously traversed by other Europeans, especially by the Portuguese, several of whom have crossed Africa from east to west. Very little being known by the British public about the travels of the Portuguese in these regions, the Royal Geographical Society is about to publish some of their discoveries. After ten months' travel Livingstone entered the lake country, and found it to be one of the most beautiful and luxuriant districts in the world; in fact, when the sea coast is left behind and the central plateau reached, Africa is a far more delightful country than is generally supposed. In the beginning of 1868 his progress to take Tanganyika was stopped by the inundations. Early in 1869 he was ill for several months, after which, for three years he was lost to sight, till Mr. Stanley found him. During this period he made four distinct journeys into the cannibal country of Manyuema, which he found to be mountainous, and nearly covered with primeval forests and rich grass, through which elephants only could force their way. On June 13, 1871, there occurred a horrible massacre. Hundreds of men, women and children were wantonly slaughtered by Arab traders, who opened fire upon the inoffensive people on a fair day. Livingstone, who had traveled with the Arabs, was then hunted out of the country, and reached Ujiji a mere mass of bones, about a month before he was succored by Stanley, who, there is little doubt, was the means of saving his life. Livingstone is now tracing several streams which he believes to be the sources of the Nile, but which there is little doubt are the sources of the Congo.

PERSONAL.

JACOB RUFF had one of his legs broken while engaged at work at the new coal bank on the Howe farm, near Greenville, last Friday.

MARY M., wife of Reverdy Johnson, died at Baltimore Wednesday morning in the seventieth year of her age. She was the daughter of Governor Robert Bowie, of Maryland.

THOMAS NAST sailed for Europe Wednesday evening in the steamer Manhattan, of the Liverpool and Great Western line. A few personal friends were at the pier to bid him good-bye.

WILLIAM B. WOODWARD, a respected citizen of Taunton, Mass., on Thursday last, cut a hole in the ice on the river, and fastening an anvil weighing fifty pounds to his person, jumped in and was drowned.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on MONDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st of January to July, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McAlister, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Adam Reis, Randall Patterson, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
JOHN H. MOORE, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS.
The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.
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The Richest Designs,
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21 Fifth Avenue
Champion Cornice Works.
RASNER & DINGER,
Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental
Galvanized Iron Cornices,
WINDOW CAPS, &C.,
TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING,
No. 16 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Work done in any part of the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soap and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.
This Soap is packed *Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?*
J. E. HUSTON,
Jobber Wholesale Agent,
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
feb8:18

OFFICE DESKS.
A fine assortment always on hand,
At the Furniture Store of
T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
mh15:110-TTHS 91 Smithfield Street.

POMEROY, YORK AND PAGE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I find that some people here are inclined to doubt the truth of Colonel York's narrative of his interview with Senator Pomeroy, in the bribery transactions, perhaps because the Committee of the Senate seemed inclined to set Mr. Pomeroy's statement, that he gave that seven thousand dollars to York to hand to a Mr. Page, to enable him to establish a bank at Independence, where Page and York both live, over against York's narrative.

In Kansas, where the matter is better understood, York's statement receives almost universal credence, although many condemn the means to which he resorted to entrap Pomeroy, on the general principle that it is never right to do evil that good may come. Others contend that his course was justifiable on the same principle that deceptive strategy in war, or in the detection of rogues at large, is justifiable.

In a car, on my way to Pittsburgh, I heard a gentleman speaking of Independence. I inquired of him if he lived there. He said he did. "Do you know Col. York?" I asked. "O yes, very well," and then in reply to an inquiry he spoke well of him as a man, but he strongly condemned his perfidy and lies in the Pomeroy matter, although he, himself, was no friend of Pomeroy.

"Do you know Mr. Page?"

"Yes, very well."

"How is he getting along with his bank?" I asked.

He laughed, and said Page had no more intention of starting a bank than he had.

"Then the story which Pomeroy told to the Committee of the Senate was made out of whole cloth."

"O yes; it was an afterthought?

That it was an afterthought is rendered almost certain from the fact that it was never heard of at all in Kansas until the telegraph brought it to us from Washington. J. C.

RUPTURE.
Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.
Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.
Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to enslave the stronger eyes of man. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still? Then be careful of it, you who possess the happy boon. Beauty may be a mine of wealth to you, and that more than all the commission. With a soft, peachlike complexion, a virginal luxury, and this may be yours—if all a good old age with very little trouble. Its great extent it can be acquired, and it is in always in the power of those who have the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind appear on the face, avoid all cosmetic applications; for, remember, the trouble is in the blood. Purify it then by using Dr. Hostetter's Root and Herb Juices, and be among the number of those who are asked where they get those rosy cheeks. Price, $1.25
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Artificial Limb Company.
Incorporated by the State of Penn'a.
Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.
Manufactures
ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.

The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to nature in the science of any invention of the age. We have been awarded by the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for officers and employees of the Government orders, ranks of all kinds to which are entitled to this position.
Also, on hand and made to order, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of supports and Appliances for weak and Deformed Limbs.
ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND TRUSS COMPANY,
748 PENN STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary and Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. SELLERS & CO.
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of LARD OIL,
Corner of Tenth and Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS
CHEERFUL VOICES" FOR SCHOOLS.
There is no mistake about
"GEMS OF THOUGHT!" ALL BUY IT.
the remarkable character of this MODEL INSTRUCTION BOOK. From the first it has taken largely, and eliciting high commendations from those well-qualified Musical Writers for the papers say:—"Likely to become as popular as Richardson's."—"The very book!"—"Among notices, every article has justly placed it first."—"Attracts and allures the pupil."—"Overflowing with good matter."—"Price (2.50. For sale every where.
CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS, with pure melodious, Oliver Ditson & Co Boston, "MUSICAL TREASURE!" ALL TRY IT!
"SPARKLING GEMS" FOR SAB. SCH'L, Ch. H. Ditson & Co 711 Broadway N.Y.

JAMES RENO,
41 Federal Street, Allegheny,
GENERAL AGENT FOR FREEMAN BROS.
VITRIFIED CLAY
Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe,
Also Fire Lining and Hot Air Pipe, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fire Brick, Fire Tile and Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, Stovepipe Rings, Window Arches, Corner Blocks, Rough Course Chimney Coping, Cellar Window Orths, etc.
Also Dealer in Beaver Round and Howard Cook Stoves, Ash Pit and Bake Oven Doors, Bell Traps, &c. mh20:145-MTHFS

SPENCERIAN
DOUBLE ELASTIC
STEEL PENS
These celebrated Pens are increasing very rapidly in sale, owing to their unequalled manufacture, they are of superior elasticity, and are famous for their clear cut, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.
Sp For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 14 numbers, on receipt of 25 cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
128 and 140 Grand Street, N. Y.
mh15:52-TTHS

$1,000 REWARD,
For any case of Blind, Bleed ing or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BINGHAM'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured every one of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. Dr. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, No. 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. my7:TTHS

HAVANA CIGARS—A FRESH INVOICE just received. "Flor del Fumar," "Villas de Villas," "Upmanns," "Murillo" and "Golden Eagle," in Conchas, Reina Victoria and London sizes. For sale at lowest prices for the box, or at retail by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

OHIO ITEMS.

LAST SUNDAY NIGHT the National Hotel of Mansfield, kept by John McNamara, was partially destroyed by fire. All the inmates escaped with the exception of one gentleman, a Jewish peddler, named Martin Kames, who was found in his room after the fire was extinguished, burned to a crisp. The loss on building and contents will be $3,000; insured for $2,000.

THE store of Mr. G. W. Beckwith, of Williamsfield, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, 13th inst. Mr. Beckwith and assistants were in the store until 10 o'clock, P. M., and at 10:30 the store was discovered to be on fire. It is supposed that the fire caught from a defective stovepipe. The loss on building and stock will be about ten thousand dollars; insured for seven thousand dollars.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
New Styles "Hats."
New Ribbons, in new shades.
Flowers, &c., &c., in latest Spring Styles.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Sets.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Lace and Linen Collars.
ARRIVING DAILY
Spring Dress Goods
In all the Newest Shades, at very low prices.
Ladies' New Spring Shawls,
Ladies' New Spring Shoulder Scarfs,
New Spring Suits, in striped, colors and black.
All at very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK
SPRING GOODS
BOTTOM PRICES.
239 AND 241 LIBERTY ST.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c,
Greatly reduced to clear out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES.
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas,
Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades
in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.

HARDWARE.
THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN OSCAR F. LAMM and C. C. LAMM was dissolved on January 1st, 1873.
HUBS, SPOKES.
OSCAR F. LAMM,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
HUBS.
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Carriage and General Hardware, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles,
NO. 155 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
M. WHITMORE, THOS. M. LANE, CHAS. T. WOLF,
C. H. WOLFF, JNO. O. CHERRY
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET
apl4:p97 PITTSBURGH.

LEGAL.
ORPHANS' COURT
SALE.
By virtue an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, I will sell at public sale on
SATURDAY MORNING, March 29, 1873,
At 10 o'clock, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh,
A LOT OF GROUND,
Situated on the southwestwardly corner of Beaver avenue and Washington avenue, in the City of Allegheny, having a front or width of 60 feet and 8 inches on Beaver avenue and running back southwestwardly, preserving the same width along Washington avenue 120 feet to Lane

FOREIGN.

The End of the British Cabinet Crisis.

AN UNUSUAL SPECTACLE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Statements by Gladstone and Disraeli.

OUTRAGES BY SPANISH CARLISTS ON FRENCH CITIZENS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

End of the Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, which was crowded to suffocation, Gladstone announced that the opposition having declined to form a new Government, he and his colleagues would resume their offices. The announcement was received with cheers.

House of Commons.

LONDON, March 20.—*Evening.*—The House of Commons presented an unusual spectacle today in anticipation of an important communication from Gladstone, announcing the termination of the ministerial crisis by his return to office. All the benches were filled with members and the galleries crowded with spectators. Among the distinguished persons present were Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian. Many members of the House of Lords also attended.

As Gladstone and Disraeli entered the House loud cheers were successively raised by their respective supporters. When Gladstone rose to make his statement, the cheering was repeated, this time from all parts of the chamber. He said he was now able to acquaint the House with the fact that he and his colleagues in office, with Her Majesty's permission, were prepared to carry on the government as before. He explained fully that it was only after the party opposite had conditionally refused to form a ministry that he and his friends had consented to resume office.

Gladstone added that the Queen had given him permission to read an extract from a statement he had made to Her Majesty. It was to the effect that he did not suppose that the efforts of the gentlemen of the opposition to defeat the Government were made with the deliberate intention of refusing to organize a cabinet, if it should be required of them, but the summary refusal given, when an occasion arose, he considered not fully in accord with the exingencies of the case now with parliamentary usage.

The Premier's statement was frequently interrupted by applause, which was warm and long continued at the close.

Disraeli explained the course he had thought proper to pursue since the beginning of the crisis. He confessed that the differences between himself and the Irish Catholics were insurmountable. A new cabinet would require until Easter to get into working order. Even then it would have to deal with the financial estimates made by its predecessor, and would probably be out-voted every night in Parliament. A dissolution of the House had been suggested. But why dissolve? He heard his friends had difficulty in forming a policy on so short a notice, and it was not to be expected that they could appeal to the country without a policy on questions more important than that of the Irish University bill. There were many questions on which it had been impossible to mature a policy, even in opposition, such as the Central Asian difficulties, the rules introduced into international law by the Geneva Board, the payment of the award for the Alabama claims, the commercial treaty with France, and others of equal magnitude. All things considered, he had felt it to be his duty to decline the responsibility of organizing a new government. The Queen herself had suggested a dissolution of Parliament. He had declined to advise such a step, and stated to Her Majesty that in his opinion there was no adequate reason for the Government to resign, and that it might return to office without the slightest loss of honor and to the greatest possible convenience of public interest.

At this point some of the Conservative members expressed their dissatisfaction in loud cries of "No, no."

House of Lords.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Lords Granville announced the decision of the Government in a speech differing little from that of Gladstone.

The Duke of Richmond defended the conduct of the leaders of the opposition in the crisis. It had been asked if Disraeli was not willing to undertake the task of forming a ministry. Why did he label to put the Government in the hands of the minority in the House of Commons? He combatted the idea of inconsistency, and eulogized Disraeli, who, he declared, had incarned the honor of his country as a statesman by his wise, patriotic and unselfish action in the present emergency.

An Alleged Forger in Court.

Noyes, an alleged confederate of the parties who committed the great forgeres on the Bank of England, was up before the court for examination. Witnesses for the bank gave their testimony, and the case was adjourned, the prisoner being remanded to Newgate.

Further Particulars of the Great Forgeries.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The London *Telegraph* of the 5th has the following additional particulars of the frauds on the Bank of England: So far as yet known, the firms whose signatures have been forged are the following: Messrs. Rothschild, Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co., Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., Messrs. J. H. Schroeder & Co., Messrs. Suse & Sibeth, Messrs. R. W. Blydenstein, Messrs. J. & C. Imthurn, the German Bank of London, the London and Westminster Bank, the Union Bank, and the Bank of Belgium and Holland. Of the proceeds realized about £50,000 was invested in United States bonds, which were purchased from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The person who passed himself of as Waren's clerk was arrested in the office of the Continental Bank on Saturday morning while on his way to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. there to purchase bonds to the amount of £20,000, the check for which had been duly paid by the Bank of England the previous day. Of course the firm in question knew nothing of the bills, and the fraudulent nature of the transactions was then for the first time ascertained. The bonds, which have been advertised, are payable to "bearer," and are those of which Warren himself has obtained possession.

FRANCE.

Outrages by Spanish Carlists.

PARIS, March 20.—Important correspondence has passed between France and Spain. It grew out of certain atrocities perpetrated by a Carlist chief, Curs Santa Cruz. The French Government complained that Santa Cruz and his band had killed four French officials on the Northern Spanish Railway, and carried four others into the mountains. Satisfactory reparation was demanded. Spain replied that these outrages were committed by Carlists outlaws. He remarks, however, that most of the Carlists equipped in France, whence they have since drawn supplies of money and provisions. Santa Cruz himself sojourned some time in Bayonne, before passing into Spain, and was not interfered with. Numbers of Carlists were the authors of French Mobiles, and many Frenchmen of noble rank are serving with the insurgents. He states, in conclusion, that the Government is taking all measures to put a stop to these excesses, and recently seized as hostages the mother and sister of Cure Santa Cruz.

Evacuation Treaty Ratified.

PARIS, March 19.—The Assembly this afternoon ratified, without a dissenting voice, the treaty signed on Saturday last between Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, providing for the payment of the war indemnity and the evacuation of French territory.

MEXICO.

New Customs Regulations.

MATAMORAS, March 18.—A recent order from the City of Mexico to the Collector of Customs here prohibits importers sending foreign merchandise hence to other cities within Zeona Libra and Heretofore, which in effect largely curtails operations within the free belt, as goods ostensibly sent from Matamoras for consumption with Zeona Libra have found their way into the interior without paying duty to the Government.

SPAIN.

The Porto Rico Slavery Question.

MADRID, March 19.—The Porto Rico abolition bill was again considered by the Assembly yesterday, and an amendment that the abolition of slavery on the island be gradual was rejected.

ITALY.

Canadians Visiting the Pope.

ROME, March 18.—The Pope gave an audience yesterday to one hundred Canadians who served in the Pontifical Zouaves. His Holiness congratulated the visitors upon their steadfast devotion to the Church.

SWITZERLAND.

The Religious Excitement Increasing.

GENEVA, March 19.—The religious excitement in this city caused by the preaching of Father Hyacinthe is increasing. The ultramontanes are much exasperated.

FIRES.

Mahoney City, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—A fire at Mahoney City, Pa., last night destroyed the Anthracite Hotel, Merchants Hotel, and the old Lehigh Valley Railroad freight depot. Loss $29,000.

Montreal, Can.

MONTREAL, March 18.—At one o'clock this morning, the building behind the St. James Hotel took fire. The stairway leading to the flat where the female servants slept was burned. Three of the girls threw themselves from the windows upon the side walk, where there were placed mattresses and other soft material. They were considerably injured. One girl hung out of a window twenty minutes, and was finally rescued. Three gentlemen saved themselves by making a ladder of quilts. The fourth and fifth flats of the hotel were completely destroyed.

Centerville, O.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 17.—The mail coach, which arrived from Portland this evening, reported the village of Centerville, in this county, on fire, and ten buildings burned. A high wind prevailed, and the citizens are so exhausted from their efforts to extinguish the flames that they regarded the possibility of saving very much property as hopeless.

FRANKLN, PA.

Verdict of the Jury in the Anderson Suicide Case.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 19.—After a full day's deliberation, the Coroner's jury in the Anderson suicide case has returned the following verdict:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Venango County, S.S.—An inquisition indented and taken at the City of Franklin, in the County of Venango aforesaid, on the 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, before me, T. B. Lane, Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the body of Thomas F. Anderson, then and there lying, and, upon the oath of J. H. Osmer, A. A. Fulmer, P. R. Gray, J. O. H. Simonds, S. A. Thomas and J. E. Fleming, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who, being sworn to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how and after what manner the said Thomas F. Anderson came to his death, do say that the aforesaid Thomas F. Anderson, from a short time before and at the time of his death on the day and year aforesaid, was of insane mind, and that the said Thomas F. Anderson, being of insane mind as aforesaid, did on the said 14th day of March, at his residence in the said city of Franklin, then and there, being in the yard near his said residence, in the presence of his family, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, he then having a pistol in his hand, of his own act, shoot and discharged the contents thereof on and upon the right side of his head and then and there himself did shoot and kill; so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, say that the aforesaid Thomas F. Anderson, from the cause aforesaid, in the manner and form aforesaid, came to his death, and not otherwise.

In Witness whereof, as well the aforesaid Coroner as the jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition put their hands and seals this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Signed—T. B. Lane, Coroner; J. H. Osmer, A. A. Fulmer, P. R. Gray, J. H. Simonds, S. A. Thomas, and J. E. Fleming, Jurors.

CASUALTIES.

A Man Ground to Death.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Wm. Hefferd, a laborer in Barrett's flour mills, near Spring Valley, Ohio, was yesterday literally ground up by being caught in the gear wheels.

Fatal Railway Collision.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—An oil train coming east on the Pennsylvania Railroad last evening, ran into a freight train a short distance east of Altoona. The shock was fearful, resulting in the complete destruction of five or six oil tank cars and one or more box cars. The oil took fire and consumed the wreck. The track was torn up for a considerable distance, and the telegraph wires burned. The trains both ways were delayed. In clearing away the debris the charred remains of two men were found, who, it is supposed, were in the box car stealing a ride. The bodies were quite mutilated. The cause of the accident is not known.

A Man Killed while Coupling a Train.

GREENSBURG, PA., March 18.—Henry Kenner, who was well and favorably known in this community, was killed while coupling a train at Latrobe Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, this morning. He leaves a wife and five children.

Accidentally Shot.

GREENSBURG, March 18.—Mr. Trusley, a young man employed at the Bovard House, accidentally shot himself this morning. He will recover. Dr. Aunwalt attended the injured man.

A Victim of the Apache Indians.

ERIE, PA., March 18.—The remains of Lieutenant Reid, late of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, who was brutally murdered by Apache Indians in Arizona last August, were brought to this city, by order of the War Department. He was a native of this place, and graduated at West Point in 1871.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SALEM, O., March 19, 1873.

The annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, began this morning in this place.

At nine o'clock Bishop Harris opened the Conference by reading the scriptures, and announcing a hymn, which was sung with much spirit by all present. Drs. S. Wakefield and W. Cox then led in prayer; after which the roll of the Conference was called by Rev. Dr. Pershing, the Secretary of the last session.

The Conference includes about two hundred and fifty members, a large majority of whom answered to the roll call. Two had died during the year—Rev. Jeremiah Bingham and D. Kettus.

Dr. I. C. Pershing was unanimously re-elected as Secretary of the Conference, and he was allowed to have his associates, and they are the following: J. R. Mills, N. G. Millet and I. A. Pearce.

Dr. Nelson, one of the agents of the book concern at New York, was introduced, and made an address.

It was ordered that the Conference meet at 8½ A. M., and adjourn at 12 M., the first half hour to be employed in devotional exercises.

Committees on Church Extension, Education, Sunday Schools, Parsonages, Temperance, Centenary, Tracts, Bethel Cause, Memoirs, Bible Cause, Freedmen's Aid Society, State of the Church, Missions, Publication of Minutes, Post-offices, Ladies' and Pastors' Union, were appointed.

An exhibit of the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati was presented, showing the doing of an immense business.

Conference adjourned. AMICUS.

SALEM, OHIO, March 20, 1873.

The various Committees of the Conference held sessions yesterday afternoon. The preachers not thus employed enjoyed themselves socially, in hand-shaking, and relating the experiences of the past year. Some of these joyous, others sad. Preachers during the session of Conference seem to have a good time. It is the only opportunity they have during the year for relaxation. The pressure of ministerial labor is then off them, and they enjoy each other's society with zest. The weather is very favorable, and short annual vacation. It does them good in every way.

Last evening a large audience assembled to listen to an address by Mrs. Fry, of Columbus, Ohio, one of the Vice-Presidents of the "Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union," of the M. E. Church. The address was beautiful and full of force. Fry is a graceful and an effective speaker. She appears to great advantage on the platform. Her voice is charming. She did effective services for her cause.

This morning the Conference convened at 8½ o'clock, and a half hour was spent in devotional exercises. These were earnest and interesting. They were under the direction of Rev. Dr. Hallock, one of the members of the Conference. This venerable man has been an able and successful minister of the Gospel for half a century.

The Conference proceeded to business. Rev. Mr. Fry, pastor of the Methodist Church, of this place, was introduced to the Conference.

The examination of the character of effective elders was commenced.

Dr. Minor the Presiding Elder of the West Pittsburgh District, reported his work as to persons. An addition of one thousand members to the church. The names of the preachers of the District were called and they reported their work. Some of them had been on the District in advance of last year. Dr. Hiram Miller reported the South Pittsburgh District as in good condition. Much done in the way of church building. Two parsonages reported the collections as about equal to last year's.

Rev. H. Sinsabaugh said his district had been prosperous in everything. Preachers salaries had been advanced. Collections very good—larger than ever before.

Dr. R. L. Miller said his district, the North Pittsburgh, was in harmonious affair territorially. He thought the work in the district was in a prosperous condition.

Rev. J. W. Baker made a very clear and a sound and satisfactory report of his district, of Allegheny. He gave statistics showing all the interests of his district to be in a very healthy and promising condition.

The Rev. Bond, one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society, next addressed the Conference on behalf of the Missionary cause. He is an earnest and forcible speaker. He made a forcible appeal, showing how gradually God is opening fields for Missionary effort all over the world. He made a fine impression on the Conference.

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....An exchange remarks: That Pittsburgh girl has sent back those two barges of coal, which her father gave her for a bridal present, because she grew seasick. We make it hot enough for "hubby" without any outside help.

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....The borough election will be held at Rochester on Friday next. The following are the Republican candidates for the offices named: Burgess—Joseph R. Pendleton; Council—A. T. Shallenberger, C. H. Clark, W. H. Marshall; Judge of Election—Gilbert Pendleton; Inspector—John McGowan; Assessor—R. F. McFarren; Assistant Assessor—Jemuel Woodruff; Justice of the Peace—John Y. Marks; School Directors—O. R. Coe, M. L. Workman; Constable—Hamilton Ramson; Auditor—H. J. Speyerer.

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INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

The Birth-Place of the Daily Gazette to be Demolished.

The old building in the Diamond, in which some forty years ago, the DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE was first published, is to succumb to the march of improvement. The owner, Mr. Isaac Craig, has decided to replace it with a structure that will be an ornament to that part of the city.

The present building was erected about the beginning of this century. In 1806 it was a fashionable bazar, and "Mons. H. Modguo informed the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh" through the columns of the *Commonwealth*, that he had opened in this house, "for sale, an elegant and fashionable assortment of fancy articles, just imported from Paris, &c., &c.

In March, 1807, it was purchased by Mr. Craig's maternal grandfather, and was thereafter occupied by some of the shining lights of the legal profession who practiced in the old Court House. Here Neville B. Craig studied law with the Hon. Alex. Addison, and the Hon. Henry Baldwin dispensed legal advice to his clients before he donn'd the judicial ermine. The Hon. Walter Forward (afterwards Secretary of the Treasury) and the Hon. Henry M. Watts (Minister to Austria) in partnership with Neville B. Craig, occupied the building until about 1829, when Mr. Craig purchased the GAZETTE and removed it to this building, from which he issued it as an afternoon daily, the first *daily* paper ever published in Pittsburgh. It was in this building that the paper acquired the subject of "*Old Hickories*," on account of the sturdy manner it attacked the then dominant party. From this building the Democratic party received the powerful blows which reached the great revulsion in the political sentiments of the intelligent people of Allegheny county, and established the reputation of Neville B. Craig as a political writer. For years it was the rendezvous of the political leaders inclined to Jacksonism; and the numerous interesting events, incidents and anecdotes that transpired in the old building, would fill a volume.

THE FRANKLIN TRAGEDY.

The Funeral of the Deceased—The Coroner's Inquest—The Lawes, etc.

Yesterday's Titusville *Herald* says: The funeral of the late Thomas F. Anderson took place on Sunday afternoon from his residence on Buffalo street. The ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, Presbyterian minister, and were very impressive. About one hundred persons accompanied the remains to the new cemetery, where they were interred.

The Coroner's Jury were in secret session all day yesterday and the evidence will not be given to the public until after the verdict is rendered, which may not be for several days to come. The Government of Isdal is expected from Washington on every train to examine the mutilated bonds, a large amount of which will probably be made good. The special deposits were all numbered on the certificates issued by the bank, so that their identification will be quite easy, save in the first supposed. The amount of currency destroyed will not, it is thought, exceed three thousand dollars. The greatest difficulty will be found in the making account of the loss from the ledger; this, however, may be accomplished by the book of original entries, and may occupy a week or ten days in their examination. The deceased leaves real and personal property to the amount of about $20,000, independent of the property of his wife.

CANNIBALISM.

How Thomas Brennan Didn't Succeed in Eating an Officer.

Thomas Brennan got drunk yesterday afternoon, and while in that condition strolled into the Union Depot, and there, on one of the benches laid his carcass down and went to sleep. Now to sleep off whisky in the depot is against its moral peace and quiet, and officer John Donnady, one of the depot constables, realizing that fact endeavored to waken Mr. B., and bid him depart if he was waiting for no train. His manner was not conciliating, which so harmonized him, for he assailed the officer with a torrent of abuse and vile epithets. That gentlemen tried to assuage his wrath by "moral suasion" but he wouldn't, and "effect John" he seized the officer's arm with his teeth and commenced to eat him without salt. The officer tried to make him let go his hold when he caught one of his hands and bit several of the fingers terribly. After a tussel Donnady succeeded in handcuffing his prisoner in the lock-up, from whence Mayor Blackmore sent him to the Work House for thirty days.

CHERRY TREE, PA.

Sad Calamity—Man Crushed to Death by Rail—High Water—Lumbermen Busy.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHERRY TREE, March 18, 1873.

Yesterday while some men were engaged in putting logs into the river a little above town, one of their number, Harry Books, fell in among the logs and was crushed to death instantly. He was a young man and unmarried.

His parents, brothers and sisters are sadly afflicted. The saddest feature in the sad case is, he was not prepared for the sudden change that has overtaken him. Christian friends, heed the warning to other careless ones: But will they take? We fear not, judging from the past.

It has been raining here all day. The river is rising rapidly. No doubt there will be a flood by morning sufficient to float everything in the river. Everybody is expectant. All are interested in the spring season. It is more important here than wheat harvest, as there is more dependent on it for business.

The snow has gone, except in the pine woods, where it is from one to two feet deep yet. C.

ACCIDENT NEAR ALTOONA.

A Train of Cars and a Mile of Road Burned.

A serious accident and a destructive conflagration occurred about one o'clock yesterday morning about three miles east of Altoona. An oil train consisting of some sixteen cars was going east, when a coupling broke, causing two cars to come together, the concussion being the result. The train and locomotive in an instant were wrapped in flames the oil running along the track setting the ties on fire. The heat was most intense and the rails to a mile in length were fused, and the two for the same distance consumed. An unknown man perished in the flames; his remains were recovered almost unrecognizable. A large force of men and wagons have been put to work as soon as the fire was extinguished, and traffic was only delayed a few hours.

Who Is at Fault?

WASHINGTON, PA., March 18, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Will you allow a subscriber and reader of the DAILY GAZETTE to complain in a few gentle words? The question involved may be settled by yourselves and the postmaster of your city.

I write this letter on the morning of the sixth day at noon, in company with that of the date. One instance of this sort would be of small moment; but it is of frequent occurrence. Why is it that the mail from Pittsburgh leaves the Union Depot at about nine o'clock A. M., is what I cannot explain.

Is the fault in your office? or are the agents of the mail route to blame? I refer to the latter view, for the reason that often I receive from the city office for this place, before 9 o'clock P. M., do not reach us until the second day. It would not be in the delay of the coach, which started at 5 o'clock A. M.—some four hours earlier than the present arrangement. In the competition between the main lines, are we, your close neighbors, of so small account?

Perhaps this call of attention to the subject is all that may be needed. Yours, &c.,

LITTLE WASHINGTON.

[It is useless for our readers to complain, as there is not a business house in the city, as well as all the newspaper offices, but what is treated shamefully with their mail matters. The Postmaster has made his report of his district, of Allegheny. He gave statistics showing all the interests of his district to be in a very healthy and promising condition.

The Rev. Bond, one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society, next addressed the Conference on behalf of the Missionary cause. He is an earnest and forcible speaker. He made a forcible appeal, showing how gradually God is opening fields for Missionary effort all over the world. He made a fine impression on the Conference.

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Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Studebaker Bros. & Co., Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well-seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly turning out all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and mixers' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and hall truck, and make it hot enough for "hubby" without any outside help.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 20, 1873.

The appointment of Judge Richardson as the successor of Mr Boutwell in the Treasury Department is the cause of considerable discussion in financial circles as to the probable policy of the Government. It is said that the present Secretary is opposed to the expansion policy of Mr. Boutwell, but this assertion seems strange when it is remembered that it was Richardson himself as Assistant Secretary who ordered the issue of legal tenders last fall, thought it to be true that Boutwell afterwards sanctioned the measure. We are led to believe therefore that Secretary Richardson will issue such portion or all of the reserved $44,000,000 as he may deem best. We must confess we don't like this autocratic power given to one man to interfere in our money markets and seriously disturb the legitimate course of trade. We admit that the country need more circulation, but this want should be supplied by a well guarded system of free banking, and not by placing the whole matter of finance in the hands of one man even at all times tell what is best for the financial world—and especially when that man is constantly surrounded by shrewd speculators and unscrupulous politicians each having his own axe to grind, his legitimate object to be warped, and his decisions influenced by the many appeals from interested parties. The power in present hands may not be abused, but the power of contracting or expanding our circulation is too great and dangerous to be conferred upon any one man, however sound his judgment may be.

The loss sustained by the Bank of England by the late forgeries of acceptances is now said to be much less than at first supposed. The amount of currency destroyed will not, it is thought, exceed three thousand dollars. The greatest difficulty will be found in the making account of the loss from the ledger; this, however, may be accomplished by the book of original entries, and may occupy a week or ten days in their examination. The deceased leaves real and personal property to the amount of about $20,000, independent of the property of his wife.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1873.

The suspension of the Bull's Head Bank was the feature in financial circles to-day, and caused depression in stocks and gold, which opened at 112 and sold at a steadier tone. The rates is a shade lower, although the defalcation wipes out its capital and surplus, its depositors and will hobble as believed to be the case, all the banks in the Clearing House. Loans, 300,000; Money was active and stringent. The bulk of the business was done at 1-64 per cent. per day, but at 7 per cent. per month. Sterling dull but steady on single bills at 109½@110, cables at 110@110¼. Customs receipts, $400,000. Clearings, $57,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $41,000. Customs receipts, $400,000. Subtreasury balances, coin, $77,000,000; currency, $6,000,000. Government bonds strong and active. Railroad bonds generally strong. Stocks opened strong with the exception of Western Union, which was particularly weak the whole day.

The following were the closing quotations: 5-20s of '62, 113½; do '64, 113½; do '65, 113½; do do new, 113½; 10-40s, 109½; 6s currency, 118½; 6s gold, 110½; 6s gold, 107½; 5s currency, 104.

STOCKS.—Pacific Mail, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 86½; Quicksilver, 42½; Adams Express, 68½; American Merchants' Union Express, 43; United States Express, 78½; Pacific Mail, 50½; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 19½; Reading, 102½; Hudson River, 129; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 89; Illinois Central, 129; do leased, 97½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96½; Cleveland and Toledo, 109; Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Chicago and Northwestern, 82½; do preferred, 86½; Wabash, 42½; do preferred, 72½; Wabash and Erie Canal, 28; do preferred, 45; Ohio and Mississippi, 29; do preferred, 50; Terre Haute, 19; do preferred, 40; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland Coal, 31½; New Jersey Central, 97½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 34½; Rockford, 107½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 20, 1873.

APPLES—There is a steady demand for green apples, and we quote at $3@3.50 per barrel, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50 cents per gallon.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 27@28 cents per lb.

BUTTER—Choice quantities limited, but with an unlimited good local demand, prices are still sustained; prime to choice, 30@33; extra, 34@35 cents per lb.

CHEESE—Sales at 12@13 per bushel for common to medium and $2.25 for prime navy.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50@55; Star, 18@20 per box.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 2.00@2.25; Pine Apples, 2.25@2.50; Corn, 1.00@1.10; Blackberries, $2.50@2.75; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.40.

CHEESE—The steady demand for sales in a jobbing way, and we quote Factory for Prime New York Goshen and 16@18c for Prime Ohio. We understand that about three car loads have been shipped from the city the past few days to go to New York, which is something unusual.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade is quiet, and prices unchanged. Apples, 4 to 5 cents. Peaches, quoted for halves, 8@9 for quarters, 18@20 for peeled.

EGGS—The receipts continue fair, but the supply seems to be equal to the demand, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. Sales were reported to-day at 20@25, and we quote at 22@23 cents per dozen for fresh.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand, but no change to note in prices. Spring wheat flour, double extra, $6.50@7.00; single do, $5.50@6.00; choice Minnesotas, and $6.75@8.00 for good to choice White Wheat.

GRAIN—Trade continues very quiet and prices are without quotable change. There is nothing doing in Corn, and the market is entirely bare. Oats maintained; $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime; and $1.80@1.90 for white Oats, 2@3c off for new. Rye quiet and unchanged, 60@65 on track, and 70@75 in elevator—a good buyer might be able to obtain a large lot of Rye at a shade under 60. Barley quiet and unchanged, 60@65 on track, and 70@75 in elevator—a good buyer might be able to obtain a large lot of Barley at a shade under 60. Mixed feed is in light supply and firmer—quotable at 25@26. Rye continues exceedingly quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged, 60@65 on track. The Malt market is at a complete stand, and quotations are nominal at 85 to 90 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was rather quiet to-day, and business was affected by the inclemency of the weather, which always has a depressing influence on trade. Our stocks consists of Winter Wheat Extras, largely of the medium grades, which are always comparatively cheap, and which are held for long time without subsisting to ruinous prices, the inducement being that they are always limited and in steady demand. Our city millers have long had a moderate inquiry from West India and South American ports, and are ready to fill orders for cargoes suited to that trade. A good business has been done in No 2 and Superfine, and prices are firmly held at quotations. Rye flour is quiet and unchanged, 5.00@5.25 per barrel. Corn meal is in good demand, and prices are firmly held at 2.50@2.75 per barrel. Buckwheat flour is quiet and unchanged, 4.00@4.25 per barrel. Bran quiet at 16@16.50 per ton. Chop quiet and unchanged.

HIDES—Green, 5@6; Cured, 6@7; Dry Flint, 15@16; Dry Salted, 12@13; Calf, 12@14; Deacon Skins, 25@30 each.

HOPS—Quoted at 30@35 cents per lb.

HONEY—Is quoted at 30@35 cents per lb.

MAPLE SUGAR—$1.00@1.25 for gallon jug. Cakes for Maple sugar, 20@25.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OILS, ETC.—The arrivals have been comparatively light for some time past, but the demand continues dull, and prices are unchanged. Bran, 30@32 cents; Seconds, $1@1.10; Middlings, $1.20@1.30.

ONIONS—Prime Silver Skins, 6.50@7 per barrel; good to fair, $5.50@6; Potatoes, $2.50@3 per bushel, as to quality.

OIL—Lard Oil is firmer and higher in sympathy with the raw material. No 1 is quoted at 75@80c.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand, but the supply is still equal to the demand and prices remain unchanged at 50 to 55 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14@15; canvassed do., 13@14; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 8½c, canvassed, 9½c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 13c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef Tongues, 18c, canvassed, 19c; Sugar Cured Beef Tongues, 12c, canvassed, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Sides, plain Clear Rib Sides, 9½c; Clear Sides, 10c; Mess Pork, $16.50@ Lard: Strictly prime, 9½c; Family, 10c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 15@16 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 20@22.

MALT—Quoted at 90@95.

SEEDS—There is an increased inquiry for both Timothy and Clover, but no change to note in quotations. Timothy, $3.50@3.75 per bushel for the former, and $5.00@5.75 for the latter. Flax Seed unchanged at $2.30@2.40.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873.

CATTLE

The sales up until noon to-day footed up 265 head against 621 head same time last week. With continued light receipts the market is steady, and while trade is all that can be expected, there is no material improvement to note, it is not active, and operators generally, pronounce it unsatisfactory; shippers, generally, we refer to those who buy here for shipping to Philadelphia and New York, have not been doing much good of late, hence, while they are still buying because it is their business, and because they have a large trade that must keep up, and while it is nothing more than right and proper that they should, they cannot take the load along with the good, yet they do not take hold with the same vim that they do when their grades suit to make it pay. The fact that the arrivals continue light and the offerings, in consequence, small, enables drovers to hold on prices, and from all that we can learn, cattle are bringing all they are worth, taking the eastern markets as a basis, they have a pretty quality on the market, and while a nothing more than fair quality, they have a good deal of it, and we believe it can be load along with the good, yet they do not take hold with the same vim that they do when their grades suit to make it pay. The fact that the arrivals continue light and the offerings, in consequence

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

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Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
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JOHN F. DRAKE, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 21, 1873.

The Philadelphia "Press" says: There were no special changes to note on Third street to-day. The money market was characterized by activity in the demand, and the usual high rates for the use of capital, on call. The necessity for a higher legal rate of interest was never more apparent than at present. The States surrounding Pennsylvania all did more business than our people, and while Philadelphia was second city in the country, it is far behind a city of one-third its population in point of banking capital. A great necessity exists for our business men to consider this subject, and to take such measures as will enable them to compete with New York, Maryland and Ohio for the spare capital of the country? It is a measure which interests the country members, as well as those from the city, but there seems to be a lack of enterprise in placing the matter properly before our legislators. The Press has long agreed for the necessity of a change in the rate, and several of our mercantile exchanges have addressed communications to the Legislature on the subject, but no action has yet been made upon those who decide upon our prospects, at Harrisburg. Just as the late session of Congress ignored the currency question, so the sitting Legislature of Pennsylvania discards the rate of interest question, and they are virtually responsible—the one for the interest of the whole country, and the other for the benefit of Pennsylvania.

We call attention to our regular weekly quotations of stocks as published below.

Quotations of Bank and Insurance Stocks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Reported Daily, by Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield Street. (Exception to the Above Quotations are Mellon & Sons' Bank), Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only. Orders Solicited for the Purchase or Sale of any Local Stocks).

Name of Bank.	When declared.	For what time.	Last Dividend.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash paid in.	Par Value.
Bank of Pittsburgh	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Commercial Banking Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Diamond Savings Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Exchange Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
First National Bank (Allegheny)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Iron City National Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Merchants' National Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Second National Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Tradesmens National Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Union National Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Citizens' Savings Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Diamond Savings Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Second Ward Savings Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Workingmens Savings Bank	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100

* No Dividends paid.

Name of Company.	When declared.	For what time.	Last Dividend.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash p'd in.	Par Value.
Allegheny Insurance Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Citizens' Insurance Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Commercial Insurance Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Fire Association	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Humboldt Insurance Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Iron City Insurance Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Keystone Insurance Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Mechanics' Insurance Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Insurance Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Western Insurance Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50

Name of Company.	When declared.	For what time.	Last Div.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash paid in.	Par Value.
Adams Express	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				100
American Express	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				100
Central Transportation Co.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Merchants' Union Express	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				100
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh & Erie R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh & Western R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				100
Western Union Telegraph	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				25

Name of Company.	When declared.	For what time.	Last Div.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash paid in.	Par Value.
Pittsburgh Gas Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Gas Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Philadelphia Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Philadelphia Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Consolidated Coal Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Monongahela Coal Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Coal Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Petroleum Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Petroleum Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50

Name of Company.	When declared.	For what time.	Last Div.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash p'd in.	Par Value.
Pittsburgh Locomotive Works	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Locomotive Works (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50

Name of Company.	When declared.	For what time.	Last Div.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash p'd in.	Par Value.
Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Iron Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Iron Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Rolling Mill Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Rolling Mill Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Wrought Nail Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Wrought Nail Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Solar Iron Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Solar Iron Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50

Name of Company.	When declared.	For what time.	Last Div.	Asked.	Offered.	Cash p'd in.	Par Value.
Allegheny Valley R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Allegheny Valley R. R. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh & Western R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100
Pittsburgh & Western R. R. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				100

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Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh & Erie R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh & Erie R. R. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston R. R. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50

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Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh & Erie R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh & Western R. R.	Jan'y	3 mos	dec'd				100
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Consolidated Coal Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Monongahela Coal Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Coal Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Petroleum Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Petroleum Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50

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Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50

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Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
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Pittsburgh Iron Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Rolling Mill Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Rolling Mill Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Wrought Nail Co.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh Wrought Nail Co. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
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Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
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Pittsburgh & Erie R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh & Erie R. R. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston R. R.	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston R. R. (Preferred)	Jan'y	6 mos	dec'd				50

| Name of Company. | When declared. | For what time. | Last Div. | Asked. | Offered. | Cash paid

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

SHOULD Civil Service Reform become an established institution in this country, the financial value of official changes will fall very much below what it is in England, on a change of ministries. Here salaries are comparatively small,—there, the compensation awarded to prominent officers is quite large. A change of ministry vacates about fifty offices, the salaries of which aggregate about £175,000, or $875,000. This includes £20,000 a year for the Viceroy of Ireland, £10,000 and £8,000 respectively for the Chancellors of England and Ireland, £5,000 each for the Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and five Secretaries of State, and the Irish Secretary. The incomes of the law-officers of the Crown in England, Ireland, and Scotland, considerable, but uncertain, may average £5,000 for each, which is what the Premier and each Secretary of State is paid. In each governmental department in the British Islands there are two undersecretaries; one, whose appointment is permanent (that is, during good conduct), does the work, while the other, who is usually in Parliament, manages the political relations of the office. With the exception of the above mentioned fifty officials, no other government servants are removed, or removable, when a new Ministry is formed. Salaries begin low, annually rise in amount, and are not augmented or augmentable by "pickings" or by fees. Considerable private incomes are needed to maintain the entertainments that must be given by prominent officials, a feature that is becoming quite thoroughly incorporated in our American office-holding.

THE discussion in the Legislature, relative to honest elections in Philadelphia, shows very clearly that there is need of attention to the condition of that city. We have no sympathy with McClure, and no faith in his motives, yet he evidently has started a question that ought to be seriously met by the Legislature. If, as seems to be generally admitted, there is so much corruption in the Philadelphia elections, certainly some method can be devised to remedy the evil. Senator Rutan's remark that he would vote for the McClure bill, if he could get nothing better, seems to imply that he was not entirely satisfied with the bill now pending before the Senate. If this is the case, certainly there ought to be sufficient ability at Harrisburg to get up something that will be proper and right. The Republican party cannot afford to permit the government of the city of Philadelphia to run into the same evils as were developed in New York under Tweed and his confederates. And now is the time for remedying whatever evils may exist in that city. We hope the Senate will show its appreciation of pure elections by thoroughly maturing legislation which shall completely remedy the evils of which complaint is made.

IT IS reported from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has been obliged to draw about $1,550,000 from the "reserve" of legal tenders, in order to pay off "immediate demands" on the Treasury. As a curious coincidence, it may be noted that the amount of the issue on the "reserve," which is an inflation of the currency to that extent, is almost exactly the amount of the extra pay for two years which Congress voted to themselves at the close of the session. There are about three hundred and twenty-five members, delegates and Senators, and of these there are about three hundred and ten who are entitled to the full extra pay of $5,000 each. Multiplying $5,000 by 310, the curious calculator will find the result to be $1,550,000, the exact amount reported to be drawn from the reserve, by the "immediate demands" above referred to.

THE reports of J. Edgar Thomson and Col. Thomas A. Scott, President and Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the annual meeting of stockholders, a few days since, shows what gigantic plans of improvement are in contemplation by that Company, both in this State and New Jersey. Five millions of dollars are asked for for improvements in New Jersey, and nearly twenty millions of dollars for this State. These facts, by themselves, show, as Colonel Scott says, that the design of the Company, in securing from the Legislature the power to increase its stock, was not to water it, but to make substantial and permanent improvements, on which legitimate dividends might be paid.

THE notorious George Francis Train is now pronounced insane. He was arrested, some time since, and committed to jail in New York, for issuing obscene publications *a la* the Woodhulls. He has been kept incarcerated for a time, and now a medical commission pronounces him insane. Verily, George Francis has a hard time of it. Between British bastiles and American tombs, he stands rather a poor chance of becoming President in 1876. There is one consolation, however—his sorrows will yet help him to draw large audiences to his lectures.

KING AMADEUS that was, has resumed his Italian citizenship, and is now simply a prince of the House of Savoy. It is doubtful if he will be very readily persuaded to try the experiment of governing a foreign country again. If rumor is to be relied on, he may yet have the opportunity of resuming the kingly title in his native land. Prince Humbert, heir to the Italian throne, is said to be afflicted with diseases that must cut off his life, ere long. This event might bring about complications favorable to Amadeus as the successor of his father.

OAKES AMES is evidently not without some honor at home, as he has been accorded a reception by his neighbors, friends and well-wishers. All this merely goes to show that if a man is made a martyr of, he can always be sure of sympathy and support. Brooks rather overdid the martyr business, in his own behalf, and consequently lost, even in respect at home. Ames shed some tears, but comported himself generally with dignity, and as a result, comes off with flying colors. Verily, human nature is a singular dish.

AFTER ALL, General Dix is reported to have refused to commute the sentence of Foster, and the death penalty is to be carried into effect. The special considerations urged in Foster's behalf were carefully weighed, but the Governor thinks that the public safety requires that the death penalty should be enforced. While full weight should be given to the appeal in Foster's behalf, there can be no doubt of the correctness of the Governor's position.

EDWARD R. SMITH, nominated Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is now agent for the Red Lake Chippewas in Minnesota. Mr. Smith accompanied General Howard last year to Arizona, and has been employed on several other special missions by the Interior Department, where he stands very high as one of the most efficient officers in the Indian service.

A VERY excellent Board of Commissioners has been selected by Secretary Boutwell, under the advice of Senator Scott and General Negley, to select sites for the public buildings which the General Government proposes to erect in this city. We hope no time will be lost in making the proper investigation, and report.

CAPTAIN JACK, of the Modocs, seems to be playing fast and loose with our Commissioners. General Canby is about tired waiting, and has commenced to close in upon the Modoc camp. Hopes are entertained that the Indians will surrender without fighting.

THE President has authorized a denial of an alleged interview with him concerning Cuba and San Domingo, as detailed by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*.

PERSONAL.

THE President will leave Washington for his homestead in Missouri some time in April.

ONE Charles Clarkson, of Hays City, has killed 3,600 buffaloes in the last four months.

MR. SUMNER owns a Bible that was once the property of John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

JOSIE MANSFIELD was latest heard from in the gambling saloons of Monaca, Italy, where she won $3,000 in one night.

JOHN L. CLEM, the "Drummer Boy of Chicamauga," holds a commission in the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

FULL LENGTH portraits of Senator Sumner are ordered to be hung in the Haytien Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives.

MME. LIDIA RODELRENNA has given the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine $40,000 to endow an institution for medical instruction for women.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has declined the chair of Sanskrit offered him in the new University of Strasburg. He will stay at Oxford.

GENERAL ULRICH, who commanded at Strasburg during the Franco-German war, has retired from the French army after fifty-three years' service.

CARDINAL BONAPARTE, cousin to the late Louis Napoleon, has sent 100 crowns to a church in Rome, to pay for masses to be said for his deceased relative.

VERMONT papers are boasting of eight old farmers in Franklin county, who live within two miles of each other, and who have had twenty-five wives among them.

REV. DR. DAVID WINTERS, of Dayton, Ohio, has solemnized 3,825 marriages. The last couple made happy was a wealthy farmer aged seventy and a maiden of fifty years.

AGASSIZ is described as follows: "His figure is portly. His voice is full and rich. His smile is geniality itself. He smiles not with his lips alone, but with his merry brown eyes, with his whole kind, expressive, beaming face."

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF is said to be the coming man in Russia. He is now alluded to in court circles as the future successor of Count Gortschakoff, and is said to have been essentially instrumental in bringing about the last meeting of the three Emperors.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, the eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, has been confirmed as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Mr. Douglas was until recently private secretary to President Grant.

O. G. HOWARD, a prominent lawyer and highly esteemed citizen of Ithaca, N. Y., died very suddenly on Friday morning, of apoplexy. He had just entered the bathroom, when his wife heard a fall and hastening in the direction of the noise, she found him prostrate on the floor, where he almost immediately expired.

THE Hon. E. G. Kilbourn, a prominent politician and highly esteemed and useful citizen, died on Thursday at his residence in Anne Arundel county, Md. He was a lawyer, and was Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1860, and presided at the famous extra session held at Frederick City in 1861, when a number of the members were arrested. The deceased was a native of New England.

SENOR CASTELAR is a man of about forty-eight years of age. He is of middle height, with great breadth of shoulder and fine, ample chest; his appearance altogether being very commanding. The poise of his head is full of dignity, and his gestures are at once expressive and natural. His face is of the Spanish type, long and narrow; a heavy moustache overhangs a mouth that fails to indicate firmness, and the chin lacks the massiveness which we are wont to associate with the idea of a man of action and determination. His forehead is lofty and upright, but has the fault of narrowness. The eyes are large, full, dark, and extremely brilliant and expressive. They give the character to the whole face. They are the eyes of a poet, an orator, a man of keen sensibilities, a theorizer, a dreamer of mystical conjectures, a man who might set on fire an audience, but who would not know how to sway the ardor he had kindled.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE wife of ex-Treasurer Wall, of Hancock county, has applied for a divorce.

ABOUT 1,000 men are engaged in the manufacturing of the Champion reaper and mower, at Springfield.

OHIO stands first in the list of wheat producing States, with 32,992,157 bushels. Seneca stands at the head of the wheat column of counties in the State.

THE house of David Treutly, in Tuscarawas county, caught fire from sparks from the chimney, on the 6th inst., and was burnt to the ground. Only a portion of the household goods were saved.

A GENTLEMAN who lives on Brown's Run, Butler county, recently killed a goose, and while a domestic was dressing the fowl she found a gold ring in its maw. The ring looked as though it had been ground off on the edges, or had been partly melted by intense heat. It was lost by a member of the family ten years ago.

ON Friday morning, the 7th inst., Mr. Amberson Seaton, residing near Oliverburg, Richland county, committed suicide, by shooting himself in the heart with a pistol. He was in easy circumstances and temporary insanity can alone account for the act, and his domestic relations were known to have been agreeable. He was about fifty-six years of age.

JOHN KELSEY, a young man of Centreville, was, on Thursday evening, shot by a young lady named Ella Benham. It appears they were lovers, and Kelsey had proven false to her, and was paying his attentions to another lady. He is in a dangerous condition, and, it is feared, will not survive. Both parties are of good family. The young lady gave herself up to the authorities.

SPAYD, the murderer, who was convicted of murder in July last, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and who escaped shortly after from jail, was on Thursday caught by a detective. It seems Spayd has been in his uncle's keeping ever since his escape, in Greenville, and thus so long eluded capture. The detectives received five hundred dollars reward for their services. Spayd has been conveyed to Columbus for safe keeping.

ON last Friday morning, about seven o'clock, the body of Robert Jesson, a farmer, living about three miles east of Mansfield, on the Ashland road, was discovered hanging to a joist over the threshing floor of his barn. He was supposed to be dead when first discovered, and probably was, but from the testimony before the Coroner's jury, it seems his body was not cut down until 12 o'clock, and then he was dead enough. Mr. Jesson was an old bachelor, living with his mother, and has been frequently heard to say, of late, that he was tired of life.

THE remains of a man named Lewis were found lying partly on the bank and partly in the water of the Mahoning river, near Youngstown. The deceased was about thirty years of age and resided at Harrisburg, Pa.

JOHN BROWN, of Berlin Center, is the only inmate of the county jail at Youngstown. He languishes there fifty days for violation of the State liquor law.

A LITTLE girl named Bartholomew, living in Zanesville, was burned to death on Wednesday, by her clothes taking fire from a grate.

ONLY forty-two candidates have been named so far for the office of City Marshal in Akron.

STATE ITEMS.

FRANKLIN is to have a street railway, at least several of her wealthy citizens are about securing a charter for one.

PROPOSALS are now being received by the Bridge Directors, for the building of a bridge across the Allegheny river at Tidioute. The bids sent in so far, range from $45,000 to $50,000.

A LITTLE colored girl named Hollingsworth was burned to death at Williamsport on Thursday last. Her mother left her sitting in a rocking chair while she went out to get a loaf of bread. On the return of the mother she found the child in flames, burned to a crisp.

A SCENE of confusion was caused in the dry goods store of Edson and Churchill, Erie, on Thursday afternoon, by the sudden bursting out of a volume of smoke and flames from beneath one of the counters. The burning section, however, was carried out on the sidewalk, when the fire was extinguished.

THREE were ninety-two persons, residents of Petroleum Centre and vicinity, who left for the down river oil region one day last week. A number of them had previously made arrangements to go into business, some in Butler and others in Clarion counties, while the others went to look up a place to locate.

THE Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* learns that the dwelling house, including the out buildings, of John Sapper of German township, near Fredonia, Fayette county, was entirely consumed by fire on last Tuesday night. The fire originated in the smoke house. Loss estimated at about $2,000.

MRS. MARY REICHERT, who died at Pottsville last week, of dropsy, was probably the largest woman in the State, weighing, it is said upwards of five hundred pounds.

AN industrious little boy in Philadelphia supported his aged mother during the winter months by stealing 300 door-mats.

FOREIGN.

Details of the Forgeries on the Bank of England.

The British Ministerial Crisis About Over.

"HOME RULE" DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

Spanish Carlists Defeated by Government Troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Home Rule in Ireland.

LONDON, March 17.—The demonstration by the Irish population in favor of Home Rule in Ireland and the amnesty of the imprisoned Fenians, for which arrangements have been making for some time, took place in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon, and was participated in by a very large number. The authorities made every preparation for the suppression of disorder, but there was no disturbance except one case, where an excited person attacked one of the Grenadier Guards because the latter had on a red coat. In the scuffle which ensued one of the soldier's arms was broken.

The Ministry Troubles.

LONDON, March 17.—Gladstone has returned. The *Echo* says he has not withdrawn his resignation. He believes that the formation of a new Ministry is still in the hands of the Conservatives.

LONDON, March 17.—Gladstone will probably resume the Premiership. In the House of Commons this afternoon he stated that last evening he received a communication from the Queen announcing that there was no prospect that the opposition would form a new Government. He replied, placing his services at Her Majesty's disposal, and undertaking to consult with his colleagues. They were now engaged in considering what steps they should take, and he proposed meanwhile that the House adjourn until Thursday.

Disraeli said he had informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to organize a new ministry, but could not undertake to carry on the Government with the present Parliament.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement identical with that of Gladstone in the other chamber, and the Duke of Richmond repeated Disraeli's explanation.

The sitting was then adjourned until Thursday.

How the Great Forgeries on the Bank of England were Managed.

NEW YORK, March 17.—London papers of the 3d and 4th are at hand, with the following details of the great forgeries on the Bank of England. It was discovered on Saturday that bills to an enormous amount had been forged upon all the principal houses in the city of London, and that these bills had been discounted at the West End branch of the Bank of England in Burlington Gardens, which does an entirely different class of business from the main establishment in the city. It is intended for the convenience of gentlemen and ladies and West End tradesman, who might find it inconvenient to journey to the city in order to transact their occasional business. It is not, therefore, ordinarily concerned with the large bill transactions of the city commerce, and in consequence is less bound by strict regulations in dealing with any bills offered that might seem to the manager to be brought to it. The conspirators must have been aware of this, and they laid their plans for approaching the Bank of England by this weaker portion of its defenses. Warner, an American, who managed the plot, was in no hurry, and took care to gain a good footing before he ventured on his ultimate enterprise. He behaved for some time just like an ordinary customer of good resources. He drew upon his balance and renewed it, but kept it always at a good figure. After a while he deposited some bills. They were good and genuine bills. Still he was careful not to be hasty, and he continued his transactions with the bank until he had acquired the reputation of a person engaged in legitimate commerce and thoroughly trustworthy. At length the moment seems for the presentation of forged bills. They were discounted without hesitation, and the authors of the fraud had to all appearances succeeded in safely perfecting about one hundred thousand pounds. All these arrangements were matters of pieces of ingenuity and patience. But the bills themselves must have required the greatest amount of labor. In the first place, many of the large bills upon which the bills purported to be drawn are in the habit of using a peculiar kind of paper, with certain water marks and printed matter. All this would have to be imitated, and the bills themselves drawn on more than one firm, there must have been several such imitations. There remained the drawing of the bills and affixing the signatures, and each bill must have required a series of feats in successful forging. The bills were backed by several acceptors, so that there might easy be as many as half a dozen signatures on a single bill. Yet the bills were so perfect that on not one of them was there a question on the ground of the acceptor not appearing genuine. But the men who had exerted a skill, foresight and perseverance sufficient to insure unhesitating acceptance of forged bills could not long remain undiscovered, which would wreck the whole plot. They presented two bills to which the date of acceptance had been omitted. Inquiry was of course made of the firm whose acceptance was thus undated. It was discovered that the bill was not genuine, and the whole series were then found to be forgeries.

How much further the plot might have been carried it is impossible to say. Advertisements were published to prevent bankers, brokers and all other persons against dealing in a number of United States five-twenty, ten-forty and funded loan bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $237,000, they, it is alleged, having been acquired out of the proceeds of the forgeries. The loss to the Bank of England is stated at eighty thousand pounds. The Rothschilds are mentioned as one of the firms on which forged drafts were drawn, but no other names are given.

Matrimonial.

The *John Bull* newspaper says a marriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburgh and a daughter of the Czar of Russia.

SPAIN.

Cruelty of a Carlist Priest.

MADRID, March 14.—The Cure of Santa Cruz, who leads a Carlist band, treats the Spanish troops who fall into his hands with great cruelty. He recently flogged several prisoners with such severity that they died from the effects of blows.

Amnesty to Journalistic Offenders.

MADRID, March 14.—The Assembly has approved the bill granting amnesty to offenders against the laws regulating the newspaper press in Porto Rico.

Carlists Routed.

MADRID, March 16.—The government has received despatches announcing that 3,000 Carlists, concentrated at Vena, have been routed by General Nortas, after a sanguinary battle, which lasted several hours. The Carlists, who sought refuge in a village, were badly received. General Nevillas is actively pressing forward the campaign in the North.

FRANCE.

The German Evacuation.

PARIS, March 16.—The new treaty between France and Germany providing for the evacuation of French territory was signed at Berlin yesterday, and the text is published. The German forces are to evacuate all places they now hold in France by the first of July, with the exception of Verdun and vicinity, from which they are to withdraw on the 5th of September.

Troops Sent to the Spanish Frontier.

Troops have been sent to the Spanish frontier, to assist the local authorities in the execution of the order requiring all Carlists crossing into France to be interned.

PORTUGAL

Satisfaction Demanded of Brazil.

LISBON, March 16.—In the Cortes yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Portuguese Consul has been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction of the Brazilian Government for an outrage to the Portuguese flag at Para.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The widows and orphans of firemen killed by the Hanover street (Boston) catastrophe have been provided for by the Trustees of the Firemen's Fund.

—The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church has unanimously voted to expunge the word "white" from its discipline, thus equalling suffrage.

—Three small children, son and daughter of Henry Fleebe, and a son of Charles Blake, were drowned at Bangor, Maine, on Thursday, by breaking through the ice while they were at play.

—Sixty-two head of cattle, belonging to Messrs. Smith & Fowler, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., were poisoned by some unknown person on Thursday. Forty-nine are dead and the rest are dying.

—John Malloy, usher in the Church of the Messiah, in St. Louis, and son of the Librarian of Montreal, Canada, died on Thursday morning from the effects of severing the main artery in one of his arms, the wound being self-inflicted. Disappointed love was the cause of the act.

—Last Thursday evening a meeting of the Philadelphia section of the Meade Memorial Fund of Gettysburg was held. The object is to secure funds from the States and cities having soldiers at the battle of Gettysburg to erect a column at Gettysburg to the memory of Meade. A permanent organization was effected.

—On Thursday morning a fire was discovered in the office of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue, at Kansas City, Mo. At the same time the Union German Savings Bank, occupying the front part of the same building, was found to be on fire. Both fires were speedily extinguished. In the collector's office, books, papers and from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars' worth of stamps were so badly damaged as to be valueless. In the bank the vault was found open and robbed and the papers in the vault burning. About seven thousand dollars were taken from the bank. The vault lock was a combination, and had been unlocked, not broken open. It is expected some startling revelations will be made in connection with these fires.

MISSOURI.

Strike of Locomotive Engineers.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—A partial strike of the engineer drivers on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway took place at St. Charles, Kansas City, and one or two other points on the road, on Saturday night, and several freight trains were stopped and a few passenger trains delayed. The demonstration grew out of a demand on the part of the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that Chas. Chaplin, not a member of the Brotherhood, who had been given an engine, should be discharged. The company refused this demand, and on Saturday evening, as the freight trains arrived at St. Charles, the engineers left their locomotives and declined further service. The firemen, wipers, and other employes sympathized with the engineers, and a riotous demonstration was only quelled by Superintendent Van Horn sending up, by a special train from here, a file of metropolitan police, who preserved order. The police were also stationed at the company's depots and round houses here, and nothing serious has occurred.

Superintendent Van Horn has discharged all the strikers and sent engineers who do not belong to the Brotherhood along the road to fill their places. There will be no further interruption to travel, and in a day or two the road will be entirely cleared of Brotherhood engineers.

Mr. Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood, who resides in Cleveland, O., discouraged the strike and advised those who were opposed to working with Chaplin to quietly withdraw from the road, but less sensible and pacific counsel prevailed, and serious hardship will result to many of the strikers.

Later.—The strike on the St. Louis, its City and Northern Railroad assumed a serious character to-day. Several locomotives have been thrown from the tract at Moberly, and some property destroyed. Water tanks have been capped and Hannibal and Kansas City put the axe to boxes of running trains. Gov. Woodson has ordered companies A. and B., of the National Guard of this city, to go up the road to-morrow and arrest the rioters and preserve order.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 17.—Work this afternoon train on the North Missouri Railroad arrived here to-day, it was met by all the railroad employes in the city, who ordered the engineer to leave the road. They finally consented that he might return with the train and the United States mails.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—The violence here is confined to threats. To-day an unguarded engine was ditched in a turn table pit and the turn table destroyed.

ST. LOUIS.

Heavy Mail Robberies.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—It has transpired here that the mails from St. Louis to the east have been robbed several times during the past two months. $50,000 with drafts sent from here by the Third National Bank to the National Bank of Commerce of New York, on the night of January 21st, failed to reach their destination but have not been presented since; therefore the bank is out the loser. The mails of the 14th and 25th of February were also robbed, but it was not known that any drafts from here were presented or negotiated until a few days ago, when information came from Buffalo that a draft for $11,000 issued by a bank here in favor of C. Ayres & Co., New York, had been presented to an Express Company in Buffalo with the name of that firm forged. The forgery was not discovered till after the draft had been paid. On the receipt of this information Gen. Smith, the Postmaster, immediately commenced investigating, and ascertained that the mail of January 25th did not go through, and the mail box was robbed of several letters, apparently between here and Indianapolis. There is no clue as yet to the robbers, but a special postoffice detective is working up the matter. The payment of the draft is said to have been brought about as follows: A man supposed to be engaged in these robberies came to Buffalo, accompanied by a lady dressed in the height of fashion, whom he represented as his wife. He rented elegant apartments, and formed business relations with an Express Company. He sent several drafts by this company for collection, one for $4,000 on a St. Louis bank, which was genuine, and in this way gained the confidence of the company, who supposed him to be wealthy. It is understood they cashed the $11,000 draft for him upon his entrusting it to them for collection in New York.

FIRES.

Two Rivers, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—The Mann Brothers' Manufacturing Company at Two Rivers, were burned out last Wednesday night. The loss is $6,000.

Sciotaville, O.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—A fire at Sciotaville, Ohio, on Saturday, destroyed the frame dwellings of Elias Marshall. The loss is forty-five hundred dollars, with no insurance.

Cedar Falls, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, March 17.—A fire at Cedar Falls, this morning, burned the dry goods store of Theodore Hazlett. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

Elyria, O.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—The total loss by the conflagration of Saturday night at Elyria, Ohio, now foots up to $270,000.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.

CINCINNATI, O., March 17.—The *Times-Star-Frankfort* special says a destructive fire occurred in Lawrenceburg, Ky., on Friday evening. Four-fifths of the town was destroyed. Many families are rendered homeless. The loss is over $200,000. The Legislature is taking steps towards aiding the suffering. The citizens are also coming to their assistance.

Norristown, Pa.

NORRISTOWN, PA., March 17.—The old Catholic church and ten other buildings were burned to-day. Loss $80,000.

THE INDIANS.

The War with the Modocs—Gen. Crooks Operating in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—General Canby moved his headquarters to Van Bremer's ranche on Saturday. Colonel Biddle, with company K of the Fifteenth cavalry, came on a party of Modocs and captured 35 horses. He would have killed the savages had not peace negotiations prevented.

A new peace commission is organized. The squaw Artina came out of the lava bed, and says Jack wants to talk, that he is afraid to come out, and that Canby can not control the soldiers.

The rumor that soldiers captured horses and four children last week is pronounced false. Jack wants Meacham and Fairchild to come and talk to him again.

General Crook with his entire command of twelve companies is at Camp McDowell. His policy has given great satisfaction to Arizona, though Howard's treaty with the Cochise is the result of a claim of Mexico on our Government of fifty-six million dollars as special damages.

The hostiles are reported to be travelling rapidly, and will seriously affect military movements. Gen. Crook has established a rule that every Apache at every military post must answer roll call each day. The future movements of the troops are unknown.

TITUSVILLE.

Transfer of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad to the Atlantic & Great Western.

TITUSVILLE, March 17.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad Company, held here to-day, A. H. Steele, President, announced that the negotiations for the lease and transfer of the road to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company had been perfected, and the road to-day was turned into the hands of that company. The stockholders thereupon elected Jas. B. Hodgskin as President, A. H. Steele as Vice President, and the following Board of Directors: A. H. Steele, J. D. Barton, Thos. Warnock, R. E. O'Brien, S. B. Dynes, W. B. Shattuc and J. T. Wann. Work on the road will be recommenced at once and speedily completed. The general offices of the company will be removed to Meadville as rapidly as possible.

BALTIMORE.

Conference of the M. E. Church South—Dr. Huston Expelled.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—At the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, this morning, the Committee for the trial of the case of Rev. Huston on a charge of immorality reported, convicting the accused and expelling him from the Church.

The General Conference of the Church, to which an appeal will probably be taken by the counsel of Huston, does not meet until May, 1874. Dr. Huston has not been present during the session of the Conference, nor before the Committee. His parchment as deacon in the Church was handed in to the Conference this morning.

EVANSVILLE.

Fighting Among Iron Moulders.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 17.—The trouble existing between the members of the Iron Moulders' Union and the men employed in the Eagle Foundry of J. H. Reuker & Co., which has broken out several times in the shape of fights and threatened riots, culminated today in a difficulty at a saloon, during which Louis Kurzan, late of Louisville, an independent, shot and killed Conrad Hartman, a Union moulder. Boezan and two others, W. N. Owen, of Dayton, O., and George Cash, were arrested and committed on a charge of murder. Another difficulty occurred this evening, wherein Wm. Alberts, an independent, was cut on the hand by men supposed to be striking moulders.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Election Returns.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—The return of the vote from the last town in the second Congressional district increases Pike's majority to 19. The returns that come in on the vote for Governor show a much larger scattering vote than has been reported. The election is close, and the choice by the people is considered doubtful.

Supreme Court Decision on the Local Option Law.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The Supreme Court to-day decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Local Option law of the State giving the people of certain wards the right to decide by vote whether or not license to sell liquor shall be granted therein.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE STERRETT.

This was sentence day in this Court, and the following persons were disposed of:

Patrick J. May who plead guilty to the larceny of fifteen pounds of beef from the shop of George F. Smith, was sentenced to a fine of six cents and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the period of sixty days.

Henry How, having been found guilty of the charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred against him by Bridget Meslis, was sentenced to pay the cost and a fine of thirty dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, of this city, the sum of of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix, and the further sum of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix for maintenance, the sum of six dollars per month for the support of the child until it reached the age of five years, and to give bail in the sum of six hundred dollars to comply with the order of the Court.

J. L. Giles, who plead guilty to the larceny of ten pounds of sugar and fourteen cans of oysters, charged against him by James W. Love, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned in the Work House for two years.

John Fool, having plead guilty to having received said stolen goods, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for one year.

Martin Ruf, convicted Friday of the larceny of chickens, charged against him by John N. Foerger, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs and to be sent to the Work House and be kept there until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years.

William Lewis, found guilty of larceny by bailee of a watch belonging to Isabella Hartsinney, was sentenced to a fine of six cents, and to an imprisonment in the Work House for two years.

Robert Guinff, convicted of assault and battery on the body of Ferdinand Smith, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and cost.

John H. Conovan, James Conovan and James Kindley, found guilty of assault and battery, were sentenced to a fine of thirty, twenty, and twenty dollars, respectively and costs.

Christina Baker, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to a fine of five dollars and costs.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Another Meeting of the "Go West" Soldiers—A Constitution Adopted.

An adjourned meeting of the soldiers who are contemplating founding a western colony was held last evening in the reception room, City Building, Colonel John Snodgrass in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by Joseph S. Watts, Esq., Secretary, and approved.

Mr. H. P. Callow, chairman of the Committee on Constitution, submitted a constitution which he moved to refer to another committee of five, to report in two weeks. Mr. Callow thought this matter deserved more thought and consideration than had been given, so far, to this consolidation. The colony was not going west next week, nor in two weeks. He didn't think they would go in less than a year. And in organizing, more time should be taken.

Mr. W. S. Bryant thought the appointment of another committee unnecessary. All he wanted the constitution adopted that the initiation fee might be received, and the organization perfected. There was one article, however, which he opposed—that was the one which admitted all citizens to the colony. It was evident if that was adopted the soldiers would stand no chance whatever, "and," continued Mr. Bryant, "the screws are getting loose, and if regarding the constitution at the bottom will fall out of the great ship of colonization, and she will sink higher than a kite!"

The motion to refer the constitution to a committee of five was lost, and on motion the report of the committee on constitution was considered *seriatim*. The only section which occasioned much discussion was that admitting citizens to the colony. This was finally adopted, but the following section, in connection with some slight alterations, was also adopted.

The constitution, as adopted, was referred to a committee of five, consisting of J. S. Murray, H. P. Callow, J. B. Johnson, J. H. Force and George Reeder to be reported at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned to assemble again in one week.

FIRE AT WELLSBURG.

Two Buildings Destroyed and the Court House Badly Damaged—A Prominent Lawyer of Wheeling Meets a Mysterious Death.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in Wellsburgh, W. Va., which, for a time threatened to prove destructive to a great portion of the town. The flames originated about two o'clock in the saloon of Conrad Fetterer, and soon spread to the furniture store of John Lloyd, adjoining. Two buildings owned by Mr. Conrad Fetterer and John Lloyd, on Main street, were destroyed. Said buildings and household goods were also in the Court House building. By the active efforts of the firemen the fire was got under control, and the flames extinguished. The loss of Conrad Fetterer is also covered by an insurance of $1,950, and that of John Lloyd of $1,000, with an insurance of $1,000. The Court House was damaged to the amount of $800, which was fully covered by insurance.

The dead body of Mr. Nathaniel Richardson was found near the scene of the conflagration, but whether suffocated by the flames or foully dealt with is now under investigation. His body was slightly disfigured by burns, the greater portion of the injuries consisting of his hands and forehead. This affair is somewhat mysterious, and rumor says a great many things, but the Coroner's inquest will probably develop more fully the facts in the case. Mr. Richardson was one of the leading men of the Wheeling bar and a prominent Democratic politician in Western Virginia. A short time since he was the nominee of the Democratic party for Attorney General of that State.

A SOUTH SIDE FIRE.

Serious Conflagration at the American Oil Works.

About half past four o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the gas works of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, which supplies gas for the establishment, and is located a short distance from their main works, in the Twenty-fourth ward. The watchman discovered the flames and gave the alarm, and in a short time the Walton and Mechanic hose companies were on the ground. Unfortunately, however, the water was not let on with its full force, and the supply was not sufficient to check the flames before the gas works were entirely destroyed, and the flames had spread to a row of houses adjoining the gas works, which were also completely arrived soon after the fire broke out, and rendered good service in fighting the flames and removing the furniture from the dwelling houses.

The row consisted of nine frame tenement houses owned by Messrs. Laughlin, five of which were destroyed, the remainder being badly damaged. Most of the household goods were saved, and the families who were turned out were temporarily provided for by the occupants of the adjoining houses. The loss of Messrs. Jones & Laughlin will amount to about two thousand dollars, which is partly covered by insurance.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, No. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

136,189. Revolving Rake Shoe—Almeria J. Taylor, Rome, Pa.

136,226. Dovetailing Machine—Francis D. Green, Williamsport, Pa.

136,237. Car Coupling—Jeremiah Growdon, New Enterprise, Pa.

136,267. Machine for Corrugating Sheet Iron—Abram Reese and Jacob Rosse, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,279. Harvester—Zuriel Swope, Lancaster, Pa.

136,283. Wash Boiler—Joseph C. Tilton, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,338. Machine for Dressing Brasses of Journal Boxes—Gelston Sanford, Stroudsburg, Pa.

The Great Balance.

Contractors are now beginning to make their contracts for the building season, and parties who purpose having houses erected are immersed deep in the mysteries of plans and specifications. Just at this time such persons should not forget one very important requisite in reference to the house, and that is in reference to the balances to be used for the windows. This may seem a small matter but when the house is finished and the windows are to be used, then will be find nothing so vexatious as the old style of balances which are forever in entanglement and often make the sash to rise as fast as moving it up or down is concerned, practically useless. To avoid all such annoyances, we advise all who purpose building the coming season to call and see the new and improved one the contractor that the windows shall have the Anderson Sash Balances and none other. Thus all trouble is sure to be avoided and the expense in the end will be less. The office of Anderson is at 179 Smithfield street.

Extensive Robbery of Jewelry.

An extensive robbery, which has been carried on for some time, has lately been developed in this city, though the particulars have not, as yet, been fully brought to light. It seems that about one year ago a boy about sixteen years of age, who lived with his parents at Parker's, came to this city and was employed in a well known jewelry store. His services gave entire satisfaction, and not even a suspicion was aroused against him until a few days since, when the proprietor, from some action of the boy, began to think that all was not right. He accordingly communicated this to a detective, who, upon investigating the matter, learned that the boy had made constant drafts upon the stock of jewelry, taking small but valuable articles, and pawning them. He was accordingly arrested and a part of the goods have since been recovered. The names are not given, as the affair has not yet been thoroughly sifted.

Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Millville, Penn township, on the Plum Creek branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on the body of Robert Caldwell, who was killed in his mill at that place on Thursday, as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE. The deceased was oiling some machinery in the upper story, and stood on a board which tilted, his head being thrown between the cogs and crushed, his back and shoulders were also hurt. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. Mr. Caldwell was a widower, aged 72 years, and of considerable means. He has three children living who are married.

BREVITIES.

....The Beaver Falls Chinese buried one of their number on Saturday, the second who has died since their arrival.

....The extensive and wide-spread reputation of the WEEKLY GAZETTE may well be regarded as an evidence

HOME NEWS.

Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, &c.

Lang & McKallip at their warerooms, Nos. 347, 411 & 413 Liberty street, offer a choice quality of *Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement* and *Perrysburg White Lime*. These articles have been thoroughly tested by our engineers and contractors, and are unsurpassed by any in the market. The firm also, as heretofore, fill and promptly deliver all orders for the several grades of Anthracite coal at reduced rates.

European Shipping News from Yesterday.

8:40 A. M.

The North German Lloyd steamer Berlin past Betty Island, home ward.

9:27 A. M.

Steamer Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, arrived at New York.

Conrad Line steamer Cuba arrived from Liverpool.

1:55 P. M.

Arrived at New York, National Line steamer Greece, from Liverpool, and steamer Arragan, from Bristol.

Reported by Max Schamburg, 163 Smithfield street.

Mr. Carneross at the Teachers' Institute.

The Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will re-assemble this morning at the North School House on Penn avenue, near Sixth street, at nine o'clock, when the programme of exercises commenced yesterday will be continued. Among the principal attractions of the morning, will be a number of songs, by Mr. J. L. Carneross, of the minstrel troupe, now performing in Library Hall. Mr. Carneross has kindly consented to be present and conduct the musical exercises at the morning session, and has prepared a programme from his own repertoire, especially for the occasion. This entertainment, thus added to the regular exercises, will make the morning session one of unusual interest.

An Appeal.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

While enjoying these pleasant spring days, it is hard to realize the fact that a winter of almost unheard of severity has just passed. Yet so it is.

The Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny has been taxed to the utmost this winter. Men out of work, women and children starving and freezing unless we could give aid. You all know the story.

We help all worthy poor without regard to sect. We had to give much more freely than usual, especially coal. And now, while thanking those who have so kindly contributed heretofore, we ask the aid of the public, which has always sustained us, to close our winter's work—April 1st—out of debt. We have delayed making this appeal until almost the last moment, hoping it might not be necessary, but we find that it must be made.

Donations may be handed to Miss Mary Herron, No. 67 Union avenue; Mrs. R. S. Hays, No. 6 Stockton avenue; Mrs F. R Brunot, No. 50 Stockton avenue, or Mrs. R. D. Thompson, Irwin avenue.

Teachers Institute.

The Fifteenth stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers Institute was held last evening in No. 2 School Building, 14th street, Birmingham. Not withstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the Local Option excitement the attendance was fair, and an unusual interested manifested in the performances of the evening.

The meeting was called to order by the President, G. J. Luckey, and opened with prayer by the Rev. L. Maguire. Prof's Slack, Horner, and Darling, then favored the meeting with a trio rendered in their usually happy manner, after which Prof. A. Bartz, A. M., delivered an eloquent address entitled "The Great thought of the Age." It was an able plea for the education of the masses upon the public school system. Dr. E. A. Wood followed upon "Dead weights to Science," which was interesting and instructive. He is a zealous advocate of science, and is strongly in favor of divorcing it from religion, which he considers its greatest "dead weight." A motion by Prof Fulton, the directors and Prof. Jones were tendered the thanks of the Institute for the use of the Hall. The meeting then adjourned to meet this morning in North Hall, Penn avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M.

BREVITIES.

....Mrs. Mary Kelly, a resident of Virgin alley yesterday fell down a gutter and fractured her right arm in two places. Dr. Donnelly attended to her injuries.

....Ashland Hall, Wylie avenue, was used as a lunch station, yesterday though liquors were also dealt out with the lunch in "quantities to suit the purchaser."

....The stockholders of the new Welsh paper have organized by electing Jacob Reese President, T. W. Davis Treasurer, and William Owens Solicitor. The paper will be called the *Wasp* or *Press*.

....Hon. A. B. Bradford, formerly U. S. Minister to China, will lecture on "Darwinism" before the Radical Society to-morrow afternoon. In the evening B. F. Underwood will speak on the "Fancies and Fallacies Concerning God."

....The body of an infant was found near the mouth of Caldwell's Run, near Steubenville, on Friday. It seems that the child had been born on the river bank, and from evidence died from neglect. There was no clue obtained as to who was the mother.

....The funeral of Lieut. Reid T. Stewart, of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, who was murdered by the Apache Indians in Arizona, on the 27th of last August, took place on Sunday, at the residence of his parents, in Erie, on Thursday. The body was one month on the voyage from California. The deceased was buried with full military honors.

....Included in the Juniata's cargo for Pittsburgh last evening were 227 bales of cotton, reshipped by the Potomac Steamboat Co. from Alexandria yesterday, with a tow of empty barges. A dispatch from Capt. Brown gives information that the Emperor, which will arrive from Pittsburgh this morning, will leave for that point to-morrow evening.

....In the case of Bishop Kerfoot, whose sickness has called forth expressions such as to excite wide-spread solicitude in the church and throughout the community, we are happy to announce that, with a slight exception on Monday last, there has been no perceptible change for the worse since the attack, and all the indications are in favor of his early restoration to health. The good Bishop is much enfeebled, and will probably not be able to resume his active labors for several days.

....Mr. J. A. McKelvey met with quite a serious accident on Thursday afternoon. He was coming down Penn avenue hill, on a load of straw, but through some means he could not control the brake, the horses had become unmanageable, and he was thrown out of the wagon. The wagon thus freed rolled on at a rapid pace finally landing against the curbing and throwing Mr. McKelvey upon the sidewalk. He sustained a broken arm and other bruises. He was cared for and taken to his home. The horses were not hurt.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. JOHN E. EBARDON has been appointed Chaplain of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

THE Presbytery of Kittanning will meet at Ellersidge on Tuesday, April 8th at two o'clock P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL is to be frescoed, cleaned and repainted, at a cost of $6,000. It sadly needs it, having a dismal look.

THERE will be preaching in the Central United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, to-morrow at 10½ and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston.

THE Third U. P. Church, of this city, had an addition to their communion roll last Sabbath of twenty-eight members. The Pastor and people are greatly encouraged.

THE protracted meeting at Ames M. E. church, Rev. E. R. Jones, which had been in progress since February 12, closed on Saturday night. Seventy-three conversions.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. FATHER THOMAS, of the Passionist Roman Catholic order of this diocese, left on Thursday last for Bombay, India, where he goes on a mission. He is one of the most eloquent members of the extensive order to which he belongs.

WE NOTICE a decided improvement on the Third U. P. Church; they have placed marble slabs under each side of the entrance, with the name of the church and the word "Dedication; also hours of church services; they are neat and ornamental.

THE Monastery on the Birmingham hill, South Side, has been newly frescoed and thoroughly renovated, and is at present one of the prettiest churches in Pennsylvania. The pews are all free, and the average attendance on Sundays is upwards of three thousand souls.

REV. MR. FULTON pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, who has gone to Florida for the benefit of his health, writes that he does not like the country, or climate, and that he will probably go to Tennessee. His many friends and parishioners are anxious that he may soon be restored to health and permitted to resume his labors.

THERE was a congregational meeting of the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, the other night for the purpose of electing a pastor. These were three candidates voted for, but the attendance was not very full, and it was deemed advisable to have another meeting in two weeks, when it is probable, something definite will be done.

MRS. JENNIE F. WILLING, wife of Rev. W. C. Willing, of the Rock River Conference, has been recommended for license as a local preacher by the unanimous vote of the Joliet, Ill., Quarterly Conference. Mrs. Willing is a sister of Dr. Fowler, of the North Western University. Mrs. Willing is very well known in this community—having frequently spoken in advocacy of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society, of which she is a very earnest supporter.

REV. J. R. MILLS, pastor of the Sewickley M. E. church, has met with many evidences of appreciation during the last year, the first of his pastorate at this church. Not long since, they thronged the parsonage, on the occasion of the anniversary of his marriage, and left numerous and valuable tokens of their good wishes. Soon after, a very fine set of china was sent to the parsonage,—a gift from the ladies of the congregation of the pastor's wife—and last, just as he was starting for Conference, he was very handsomely remembered." Such evidences of fraternal feeling between pastor and people are pleasant to note.

THE *Christian Advocate* comes to the front with a charitable word for Mr. Beecher, who is being so roundly abused by a part of the religious peers for his speech at the Tyndall Banquet. The *Advocate* prefers to wait until his speech is published in full before condemning him, and thinks that even if he has "tripped, or "stepped over" a little on that unfortunate occasion, the religious public, while expressing firmly its dissent, should be generous and just enough not to make him "an offender for a word." He has long occupied so conspicuous a position in the American pulpit, and has done so much to benefit humanity, that though "an occasional mistake may be regretted—and all the more because of his high position—yet we must do him the justice to remember his many and great excellencies along with his supposed casual faults. The fraternal Christian charity of the *Advocate* might well be imitated by some other religious journals.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The Struggle Yesterday at the Polls.

THE FRIENDS OF "NO LICENSE" DEFEATED.

Both Cities Carried "For License."

THE FIGURES FROM THE DISTRICTS.

It is hardly necessary for us to make any extended dilations this morning in a statement of the fact that the contest which has been looked to with so much interest, hereabouts especially, is at last over, and that the record is in opposition to the wishes and the efforts of the friends of "no license." This epitome of the result of yesterday's work around the polls was pretty well known in its general outlines last night, and all that now remains to wind up the record of one of the most interesting of campaigns, is a reference to some of the events of yesterday and the presentation of the figures, which show how the field was won.

It was pretty generally anticipated that the contest at the polls,—judging from the preliminary short and sharp canvass,—would be close and exciting, and the earliest indications of the morning strengthened that opinion. The representatives of the rival interests were on hand in force in all the districts, promptly and generally some time before the polls were opened, so that no time was lost to either party, and the work commenced with the liveliest evidence of a close contest. The result of the effort which had preceded the advent of election day, was seen in the thorough organization manifested on both sides—the advantages being perhaps more evenly divided, taking all the districts into account, than has been the case in any previous election in the cities upon any question heretofore.

THE ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES

in the earlier hours of the morning were not very favorable to a large turnout, and it was unfortunate, especially for those on duty, that there was no agreeable change in this respect during the day. Indeed, as the hours came on the inclemency of the weather increased, so that those who were at work passed through the various stages of the most changeable of changeable winter days. In the morning it was clear and cold, towards noon disagreeable evidences of a sleet storm, followed in the afternoon by a regular driving snow storm, which was wound up with mud and slush underfoot, rendering outdoor labor about as disagreeable as it could be; while that about the saloons was no doubt offered either side; and through all the workers stood their ground until the last ballot had been put in.

THE VOTING

went on very quietly—so quietly, indeed, as to excite surprise even from those who had anticipated a quiet election. The closing of all the saloons and the interest which each felt to be at stake, evidently brought about this result—a result which was somewhat more noticeable from the fact of the very earnest and deep undercurrent of feeling that prevailed everywhere. There was a general fraternal spirit apparent at nearly all the polls, and though each side put forth every effort, and the challenging and scrutiny to which the voters were subjected was not equalled even at the Presidential election, so far as we could hear there were no disturbances, and the voters expressed their views, without any breach of the public peace. In view of the peculiar nature of the contest, this was especially remarkable.

TURN IN THE TIDE.

After the first few hours the speculations as to the result began to be freely indulged in, and betting or "shilling" served as a sort of pleasant interlude between the more practical labors. Toward noon it became apparent to the most observant that the advocates of license had gained the day—or at least there was every indication that such was the turn in the tide. But the figures against them did not in the least dishearten or disconcert the friends of "No License," who continued their efforts with just as much energy and without the least diminution of zeal. Generally they were buoyed up with the impression that their opponents had brought out their greatest strength in the morning, which would be overcome by the grand rally of their own yeomen in the after part of the day. Part of this impression proved to be true, for the largest vote certainly was polled before one o'clock, but unfortunately for the calculations of the friends of "no license," their expected help did not come up in the afternoon. Undoubtedly the weather had its influence to bring about this result, but it is hard to tell who would have profited most had the skies been fairer, as both sides exhibited a decided falling off in a majority of the districts in the afternoon, with the advantages, proportionately however, apparently in favor of the Temperance men.

CLOSING OF THE POLLS.

The votes were posted up every hour, so that when the polls closed at night, the result was known in each district almost to a certainty, and the aggregate in an hour or so was pretty fully estimated at the headquarters of the two parties interested in the contest. These places naturally became the rendezvous in the evening, and the scenes witnessed at each were not much behind the demonstrations with which our people were made acquainted on two occasions during our last political campaign.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY.

The liquor men, in large numbers, assembled last evening at City Hall, Market street, to hold a general jollification over the result of the day's fight. As they gathered into the Hall to the sound of a band, smiles of undisguised satisfaction were spread upon their countenances. The victory had been so unexpectedly great that the victors scarcely knew how to express their satisfaction in terms emphatic enough. It must be said, however, greatly to their credit, that there was very little drunkenness.

At a few minutes before eight o'clock the meeting was organized by electing Marker Rush Esq., chairman, and appointing Josiah Cohen, Esq., to read the returns. Mr. William Reardon, was introduced to the audience, and made a speech of ten minutes in length, in which he congratulated the meeting on the results of the day. He particularly commended the action of Representatives McCormick and Wainwright in the question just decided. They had acted right and honorably in protecting the interests of their constituents. He urged all citizens to support them in return, and said he hoped they would be re-elected by a large majority.

Mr. Cohen then read the returns from the Third ward, Pittsburgh, which were received with loud applause. The band here played an air announced as the "Dead March of the Temperance Men," composed especially for the occasion, though the author's name will probably go down to obscurity.

Mr. Matthews, of Allegheny, next addressed the audience, congratulating them, at considerable length, upon the victory they had won for right and justice.

Loud and repeated calls having been made for Mr. W. D. Moore, that gentleman came forward. He said that he had not come to speak; thought that at present unnecessary. He had come to rejoice over the victory—a victory which they had reason to be proud of, as it demonstrated the honest convictions of the people of Allegheny county. [Applause.] The election had proved that the people of Allegheny county are not to be bullied into a movement which tends to degrade them, and to destroy liberty. [Continued applause.] Mr. Moore closed by proposing three cheers for the Irish and Germans, which were given with a will.

At this point an individual of musical taste suggested that the proceedings be varied by an intemperance song. The proposition was received with laughter and cheers, and Mr. Cohen announced that the "Battle Cry of Freedom" would be sung, and requested all to join in the chorus. At the close of his announcement Mr. Cohen looked about with a perplexed air and enquired "Who will lead off?"

The conundrum caused considerable amusement and manifested a disposition for several moments, until some gentleman on the stage started in on the chorus, which was followed by the audience, though in strains somewhat less harmonious than those of the Thomas' Orchestra.

Mr. Cohen:—I have just received a telegram from the temperance headquarters announcing that they will never ask you to vote on Local Option again. [Laughter and Cheers.]

Calls were then made for Mr. Wainwright, but he did not respond, having previously left the Hall.

Mr. Cohen proposed three cheers each for Mr. Lidell, Chairman of the Liquor League, for the Secretary, and Mr. Matthews, also for the German and Irish population of the two cities and the colored vote. These were given with great enthusiasm.

During the next few moments the audience evidently grew impatient, and the confusion of those going in and out of the Hall, made it almost impossible for a speaker to be heard ten feet from the platform. About nine o'clock a procession was formed, and marching out the Hall headed by a band, proceeded up Fifth avenue and disbanded.

AT THE ALLIANCE ROOMS.

At half past seven o'clock last evening a goodly assemblage of gentlemen gathered at the Temperance Alliance. Mr. J. P. Henderson was chosen to preside and Mr. D. R. Ingram elected as Secretary. Mr. Henderson made some very encouraging remarks reviewing the situation, and taking a very hopeful view and accepting the result. The Hutchinson Family then sang "Walt a Little Longer," with effect and which was received with applause. After the returns from the various wards were read, the assemblage was again enlivened by a song from the Hutchinson Family.

A. J. Mowatt being called upon proceeded to make a few remarks. He stated this was the first time that the citizens of this county had been called to take an active part enacting a prohibitory measure, and being in the centre of the stronghold there was no reason to be discouraged at the result, but rather encouraged. The speaker denounced the City Hall meeting as being composed of well dressed roughs, etc. He said the work of temperance reform had bravely commenced and would not end here; success would be the ultimate result. Mr. Mowatt spoke very hard of the police and Mayor as being in league with the liquor men, and thought there was considerable fraudulent voting done during the day thoughout both cities. But, he continued, with all our drawbacks we have no reason to be discouraged, and he hoped the battle would still be waged with better luck next time.

Another song was then given.

Rev. Mr. Herr then offered the following resolution which was adopted with the supplement:

Resolved, That it is the determination of this Temperance Alliance, that we prosecute more vigorously than ever the grand reform movement in which we are engaged.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Vigilance Committees of all the wards be called together as soon as practicable to make such arrangements as to carry out the idea of the above resolution.

Supplement—*Resolved*, That those who have advocated license on the grounds that the laws now in force are sufficient to protect this community against intemperance, be requested to aid in enforcing existing laws.

Messrs. Herr, McKeever, John Hill and Mr. Hutchinson made very sensible and telling remarks, advising them not to weary in the work, and hoping that the day would soon come when prohibition would reign triumphant. At the request of the liquor men, it was resolved to meet them on Monday, the 23d inst., at three o'clock at the Alliance rooms.

A resolution of thanks was adopted to Mr. Mowatt, the Hutchinson Family and Mr. Sample for their kind assistance in the cause, etc. After some singing by the Hutchinson Family, a resolution was also adopted thanking the *Post* for the decided stand it took on the temperance question. Afterward the meeting adjourned.

READING RETURNS ON FIFTH AVENUE.

The scene on Fifth avenue during the evening was one similar to that at the close of the warm political campaigns. Although the result had been plainly foreshadowed in the afternoon, a large crowd had congregated for the purpose of receiving the final summing up. Their curiosity was not in the least diminished by the blinding snow storm. A brass band was present and discoursed triumphant airs for the victors, and strains of consolation for the vanquished, so that the crowd might pay their money and take their choice. About nine o'clock the returns were announced from the *Leader* office by means of a stereopticon to a "large and appreciative audience," who received the different results with repeated cheers. The arrangement seemed to work very successful, and proved a great convenience.

CLOSING SCENES.

By eleven o'clock every one seemed thoroughly satisfied that nothing more could be learned of the election, the crowd upon the streets began to diminish very rapidly, and half an hour later the city was as quiet as if it had not just passed through such a day of excitement and agitation. Those who had commenced work early in the morning were glad enough to seek their couches and court that mystic power which is supposed to knit up the raveled sleeve, &c. On the whole, the day closed in a manner most remarkable, when we consider the excitement on the question at issue.

THE RESULT.

The following is the result in the cities and in the boroughs so far as heard from:

PITTSBURGH.

Wards.	*For.*	*Against.*
First	433	165
Second	426	163
Third	408	49
Fourth	283	212
Fifth	765	57
Sixth	695	246
Seventh	341	221
Eighth	398	277
Ninth	637	55
Tenth	478	45
Eleventh	419	265
Twelfth, 1st Precinct	340	166
Twelfth, 2d "	386	112
Thirteenth, 1st Precinct	162	185
Thirteenth, 2d "	48	44
Fourteenth	583	222
Fifteenth	517	73
Sixteenth, 1st Precinct	247	47
Sixteenth, 2d "		
Seventeenth	650	318
Eighteenth	79	47
Nineteenth	174	190
Twenty-first, 1st precinct	309	161
Twenty-fourth	208	92
Twenty-fifth	397	186
Twenty-sixth	621	267
Twenty-seventh	324	93
Twenty-eighth	426	203
Twenty-ninth	345	134
Thirtieth	258	127
Thirty-first	118	28
Thirty-second	176	97
Thirty-third	80	49
Thirty-fourth	173	33
Thirty-fifth	105	27
Thirty-sixth	190	112
Total	11,877	4,613

ALLEGHENY.

First	352	428
Second	460	887
Third, 1st Precinct	283	375
Third, 2nd Precinct	335	14
Fourth, 1st Precinct	566	373
Fourth, 2nd Precinct	488	6
Fifth	335	380
Sixth	484	416
Seventh	1,059	34
Eighth	311	38
Ninth	160	48
Total	5,261	3,007

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

Sharpsburg	220	176
Elizabeth	224	113
McKeesport	214	113
Chartiers	153	75
Total	641	638

RECAPITULATION.

Pittsburgh.	
Total vote for license	11,877
Total vote against license	4,613
Majority for license	7,265
Allegheny.	
Total vote for License	5,621
Total vote against License	3,007
Majority for License	2,196
Boroughs and Townships.	
Total vote for License	641
Total vote against License	638
Majority for License	3
Aggregate maj. for License in the cities	9,461

THE KNOX FARM CO.

How to get into your own House:

If you have the money, buy or build one:

If you have not the money, borrow it:

There is ALWAYS *plenty of money to lend on good security.*

Your friend will furnish it, *if you can make him sofe!*

The Savings Bank, on *a first mortgage!*

The Building Association, *if you can give the security!*

The Knox Farm Company will furnish to its shareholders a security on which they CAN ALWAYS *borrow to pay for the building of their houses!*

The borrower when in his house can repay his loan and for his lot with the same or more money than he now pays in *rent for a house he will never own!*

This is no idle tale, or fruitless promise, but AN ABSOLUTE TRUTH!

The "Knox Farm" comprises one hundred and twenty-five acres of the most beautiful and richest land in the country, is covered with a wealth of vines, shrubbery and fruit trees that has made it famous; may be reached from *Fifth Avenue* by Street Cars and Inclined Plane in TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES. It is surrounded on *three sides* by well improved settlements. It is offered for less than the present price of less desirable adjoining property, and on terms of ADVANTAGE *to purchasers never equalled in the world!*

Property equally accessible and eligible north of the Monongahela cannot be bought for three times the price, and NOT AT ALL *at the present ordinary terms proposed*, which, independent of the rare merit of the "Knox Farm" and its location, will assure a *rapidity of improvement and consequent increase in value never seen in this vicinity.*

It is certainly the best speculation now open to large or small investors.

LOSS IS AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

It is desired to close the stock at once, so as to give purchasers the advantage of this year's fruit crop.

IF YOU WANT SHARES *take them this week.*

See advertisement, where you can get more information, and make subscription.

Amusements.

PITTSBURG OPERA HOUSE.—To-day at the matinee and this evening the "Black Crook" will be presented for the last time. On Monday evening Miss Adelaide Neilson commences an engagement, appearing as "Juliet," a character in which she stands without a rival. She adds to youth and beauty grace and talent. By the notices of the press of New York and elsewhere so much in her favor, we predict for her a large, critical and intelligent audience.

LIBRARY HALL.—Last evening for his benefit, Mr. Dixey had a genuine "bumper." The audience was unusually large and fashionable. Mr. Dixey, in his various acts and witticisms, was greeted with applause. This evening will close the engagement of this company. To-day they give a grand matinee, for which seats can be secured at Kleber's music store as late as 2 o'clock. This being the first minstrel show ever given in this beautiful hall, their success has been unprecedented. It, however, was fully deserved, both for the genius of the artists and the excellence of the entertainment given.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.—The laterest excited in these entertainments is daily on the increase as the time draws near. The combination, including the Thomas orchestra, Rubenstein and Wieniawski, will only give two concerts, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. The programmes comprise "Moreceaux," from Schuman, Vieuxtemps, Liszt, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Wagner, and last, but not least, compositions of Rubenstein and Wieniawski, variety enough surely for the most exacting of our music-loving citizens.

OLD BULL.—This eminent violinist will give two grand concerts on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, April 2d and 3d, assisted by a first class company of artists.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Tuesday evening, Mrs. G. C. Howard, assisted by a first class dramatic company, will commence an engagement, appearing as Topsey in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Little Florence Newman will play the character of Eva. The merits of Mrs. Howard in this character are well known in Pittsburgh, and the engagement will undoubtly prove a success. The sale of seats commences on Monday morning at the Academy box office.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Zig Zags and the combination of other artists, have been successful this week in drawing full houses. Today, at half-past two o'clock, the regular Saturday matinee, for the accommodation of ladies and children, will be given. This evening a good bill will be presented.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—In looking over the programme for the entertainments this afternoon, a good many choice acts are announced. The regular Saturday matinee is always well attended here, and no doubt this afternoon will be no exception to the rule. This evening many novelties will be produced.

LAST LIBRARY LECTURE.—The Mercantile Library lectures for this season will close on Friday evening, the 28th inst., with a lecture on "Oratery" by Daniel Daugherty. This lecture, which has always been popular, has been radically revised since last delivered here, and the entertainment will be a fitting one to close a successful course.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list.

Every housekeeper knows how important it is to have fine table service, and therefore every lady should also know that Messrs. Garber & Williams have just received a very fine assortment of all styles of choice glass and queensware, at Messrs. Gerber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

Read Jenkins' advertisement on first page.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Night—Petitions Presented—North End District Consolidation—The Election of Street Commissioners.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening for the purpose of electing two Street Commissioners.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....President
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk

Messrs. Bellstein, Cochran, Gault, Heagy, Huckestine, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Moul, J. C. Patterson, Alex. Patterson, Smith, Stuart, Sweeny and President McBrier.

The Chair stated the object for which the meeting had been called, to be the election of Street Commissioners, when, on motion, the rules were suspended to take up new business.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented a petition for sewers in Washington street. Referred. Also report of viewers on extention of Buena Vista street. Referred.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, communication from Mr. Theodore Tack, for the Little sisters of the Poor that they be relieved of an assessment of $1 70 against them for opening of Church avenue. referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. A. PATTERSON, a remonstrance against viewers on Beaver avenue and Locust street, Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for opening of Bidwell street from its present terminus to Washington avenue. Referred.

Mr. SMITH, a petition for grading of Harding street. Referred.

Mr. MCMILLEN also presented a certified copy of the act of Assembly authorizing the issue of bonds for the purchase of the Gas Works. Received and filed.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK also presented a certified copy of the act of Assembly authorizing the $150,000 additional water bonds. Received and filed.

Mr. SMITH, a resolution instructing the Gas Committee to have the lamps on the bridges over the Fort Wayne Railroad track at Ridgeland, Western avenue, lighted. Passed.

NORTH END DISTRICT ANNEXED.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON Chairman of the Special Committee on Annexation of of the North End District presented the report of the Committee. They reported that the petition asking for the annexation of the North End District was signed by more than two thirds of the property holders of the district and as it fully complied with the law they offered a resolution admitting the North End District to the city and instructing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for the election of two Select and two Common Councilman from the new district. Report Received.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted by but one dissenting voice.

The resolution authorizing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election was also passed.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the petition of the North End District asking for annexation; received and filed.

The ordinance for extension of Preble avenue was finally passed.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the ordinance changing the names of streets and alleys in the Second ward which was finally passed and adopted.

GRADE ON FEDERAL STREET.

Mr. MCBRIER presented a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner to consult with the City Engineer, to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of raising the grade of Federal street from the bridge to Ohio street. Passed.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the draft of an act of Assembly extending the provisions of the Penn Avenue Improvement act to the City of Allegheny. Approved and clerk authorized to send draft to Harrisburg for the adoption of the Legislature.

Mr. COCHRAN, a resolution instructing the Street Committee to prepare an ordinance for grading and paving of Fulton street. Referred.

Mr. A. PATTERSON, a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report ordinance for the appointment of new viewers on widening of Strawberry Lane; and also an ordinance apportioning viewers for widening of Preble avenue. Referred.

The Common Council business was then taken up. Messrs. Megraw and Moul were appointed a Committee on Conference on the resolution for the purchase of a hose carriage for Troy Hill. Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay the stock troller of $169 to the appropriations of the Gas Committee, passed in Common Council, was concurred in.

On motion adjourned to Common Council chamber for the purpose of electing two Street Commissioners. After the joint session the members of the Select Council returned to their chamber. The remaining business of Common Council was then concurred in. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

Members present—Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Burns, Cooke, Coehran, Eberhardt, Graham, Hunker, Kerps, Kicker, Lautner Mosser, McNeill, McChesney, Price, Painter, Rigby, Smith, Stedeford, Strouse, Susman, Voegtly, Wettach, Walter, Weaver and President Slack.

NEW BUSINESS CONSIDERED.

On motion, the rules were suspended to take up new business.

Mr. VOEGTLY, a petition for the establishment of a grade on Long Lane. Referred to Engineer.

Mr. MCNEILL, a petition from butchers and gardeners asking for the improvement of the Market House. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, a petition for water pipe on Spring street. Referred.

Mr. ACKLEY presented a communication for James Scott, asking that James street near the Second ward school house and also the widening of the same. Referred.

Mr. PRICE, a petition from Mr. R. M. Dickey & Son for petition to erect a frame building on Western avenue. Referred.

Mr. COOKE, resolution for gas lamps on Western avenue. Referred.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the report of viewers on widening of Middle alley. Referred back to viewers.

Mr. ACKLEY, a petition for gas lamp on Buena Vista street. Referred.

Mr. RIGBY, a remonstrance against widening Middle alley. Referred to viewers.

Mr. SPEDDEN, a resolution instructing the contractors for the asphalting of the city building to proceed with the work immediately. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY, a resolution for a stone crossing on Chestnut street. Referred.

The business from Select Council was all concurred in.

The members of Select Council then entered for the purpose of holding a joint session.

JOINT SESSION.

The joint session was called to order by President McBrier, who stated that the joint session was held for the purpose of electing two street commissioners, and stated that nominations for Western District were in order.

The following were made: Alex. Hanna, Wm McAfee. The former was elected, he receiving 37 votes, the latter 7.

Nominations for the Eastern Districts were then made as follows:

John Dalzell, H. J. Miller, W. W. Tyson, Z. Gillespie, George W. Hazlett, R. H. McMann and Wm. McAfee.

The Joint Session then proceeded to ballot, dropping the four last. Tyson was elected, having 37 votes, and Gillespie 17.

The Joint Session then adjourned.

The Common Branch then adjourned.

Seasonable Goods.

With the approach of Spring comes the inquiry for seasonable goods—goods that will be fresh in style, superior in quality, and moderate in prices. Goods with these qualifications are always in demand, and when a firm once becomes aware of this, and takes advantage of the knowledge, success is certain. And this is the key to the immense success of the popular dry goods house of Messrs. Hogue & Locke, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street. Their present stock of goods, which they have but just received, will be found as complete in extent and quality as that of any firm in the city. The attention of our lady readers is particularly called to this house, and we assure them that the articles purchased there will give satisfaction to the most fastidious.

Business Suits! Business Suits!!

With the commencement of the Spring trade, many business men, whose business pursuits lead them out doors, will desire to replenish their wardrobes with nobby business suits—garments that will answer the double purpose of making them look well, and at the same time be so easy in fit, and comfortable in style, as to admit of the largest liberty while attending to business in or out of the store, the manufactory, or the counting room. Such garments are to be had at Penpheiske & Co., the Merchant Tailors, No. 50 Sixth street, near Penn avenue, make a specialty of these suits, and have now on hand a very choice assortment of goods suitable for the purpose which they are ready to make into suits at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The finest assortment of China Glass and Queensware ever opened in Pittsburgh at Messrs. Garber and Williams', No. 189 Liberty street.

Carpetings—New and Choice Stock at Welty Bros., No. 106 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Having made large selections for the Spring trade, embracing the most popular and desirable styles and patterns now in the market, this firm is prepared to offer their customers special advantages, both as to style and prices. Parties who are now looking around for Carpets to furnish their homes, we feel confident can find no better place to make their purchases. It is no trouble for these gentlemen to show their goods. They are always pleased to have parties drop in and examine their stock, whether they desire to purchase or not.

A saving of twenty-five per cent. to all purchasers draws large crowds to Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Their customers are quite enthusiastic over the great bargains.

Merit and not Boasting.

There may be other sewing machines which are more puffed up than the Domestic, but boasting is not an indication of merit, and all who propose purchasing a sewing machine should be careful not to be influenced by great bragging, when the merits of the machine are not apparent without that. Let every machine stand on its own merits. The agents of the "Domestic" are willing to stand such a test, as they feel satisfied a comparison of their's with other sewing machines will result in favor of the Domestic. The office is at No. 20 Sixth street, where all information concerning the Domestic can be had.

Fine china dinner and tea setts, new styles and beautiful designs at Messrs. Garber Williams', No. 189 Liberty street.

Important to the Ladies.

Among all the varieties of sewing machines which are offered to the public, the "Domestic" claims to be the nearest to absolute perfection.

Its many advantages over other machines are too numerous to be mentioned in an article of this nature; but we would advise all intending to purchase a machine to carefully examine into the merits of the "Domestic," and become convinced that no other machine can compare with it for simplicity and ease of action. The office is at No. 20 Sixth street.

Read what is said about the Knox Farm Co. in to-day's GAZETTE.

Churches.

Every church window should be supplied with the Anderson Sash Balance only, as they are simple, and perfect balance in the market. By means of the Anderson the windows can be so regulated that the church can be properly ventilated. Office 179 Smithfield street.

A Household Blessing.

As a sewing machine is, may be easily changed into a household vexation and annoyance by getting an inferior machine. The best way is to get a machine like the American Button Hole and Overseaming, which has in so many cases proved its superiority, and is now daily gaining more friends. The American is for sale at the General Agency, No. 178 Liberty street. Mr. James Espy, Agent.

Twenty-five per cent. discount to all purchasers at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. This is equivalent to a profit of 25 per cent

The coming of spring has enlivened trade, and in anticipation of that result our merchants have been laying in new stocks of goods. Among them are Messrs. Garber and Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, who have some of the most elegant designs in china, glass, and queensware ever opened in Pittsburgh.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

Ten Per Cent.

Interest realized by investing in the City and County Bonds, for sale by Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Bond Broker, 116 Smithfield street. He recommends investors to examine these desirable securities.

To Investors.

To those who wish to re-invest coupons or dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the city and county bonds for sale by Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Bond Broker, 116 Smithfield street. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange on most favorable terms.

Drawing Materials in all branches, best and